CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,214—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1890.

ROYAL ASIATIC

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	Rs. 20-12 per dos. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"... ...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	28th Aug.
ROHILLA	3511	800	F. Speck	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th August, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
PO	...	..	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck,
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
25th August, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,395	G. Read	30th Aug.

THE above steamer has been built to the highest Class and is specially adapted to the East Indian trade. All her staterooms being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and all the conveniences for an Indian passage are supplied.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,115 tons, at 11 a. m., on 31st AUGUST, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST & CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,360 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 22nd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th August, 1890.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route.*

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,

Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMLA JAMS.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh stock of APRICOT JAMS, in 2lb tins, Re. 1-1 per tin.

TREACHER & Co, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LAUDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CHOICE WINES.
SUITABLE FOR CONNOISSEURS AND INVALIDS.

CHAMPAGNE, Giesler's.
One of the finest Brands imported into India.
Rs. 58 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Roederer's "Reserve."
This Wine is a great favourite.
Rs. 63 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Dry Monopole.
Rs. 62 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet.
Reserve Cuvée.
Rs. 61 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Margaux.
A splendid After Dinner Wine, exceedingly choice with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet.
Rs. 34 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Lagrange.
An excellent Dinner Wine, soft and delicate, with fine flavour.
Rs. 22 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Chambertin.
This is an exquisite Wine, with delicate bouquet and soft yet full flavour.
Rs. 32 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Macon.
Possessed of fine flavour and aroma.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

SHERRY, Amontillado.
A genuine "Matured" Sherry of the highest quality, a very superior After Dinner Wine.
Rs 39 per dozen.

SHERRY, Old Dry.
Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity.
Rs. 29 per dozen.

MADEIRA (Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s).
A fine old London particular Brand, its flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian Voyage.
Rs. 34 per dozen.

PORT, Superior Old (Sandeman's).
This is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and and character, well known as our Invalid Port.
Rs. 34 per dozen.

HOCK, Liebfraumilch.
A very fine Wine, with rich and soft flavour.
Rs. 34 per dozen.

HOCK, Hockheimer.
A very agreeable Dinner Wine, soft and delicate.
Rs. 25 per dozen.

HOCK, Sparkling.
Finest Ehrenbreitstein. The very best Wine of the kind.
Rs 45 per dozen.

MOSELLE, Sparkling.
Finest Nonpareil, very rich, with delicious bouquet
Rs. 45 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE. NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE. We are now able to offer our new Consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Beaver Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat „ „	RS. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks stripes and self colors.	RS. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	RS. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand). BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, Medows Street, Bombay.
SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury ; London.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM FR. BAYER & CO., ELBERFELD.

NEW SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.

PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.

In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.

The New Remedy for Sleeplessness—**SULPHONAL-BAYER.**

In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 16 gr. and 8 gr.

ARISTOL—NEW ODOURLESS AND NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR ODOFORM.

In 1oz. Original Bottles only.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.
RE EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
15 per cent. on SILVER WATCHES.
15 per cent. on CLOCKS.
15 per cent. on CHRONOMETERS.
15 per cent. on WATCH CHAINS.
15 per cent. on CHARMS.
15 per cent. on RINGS.
15 per cent. on BROOCHES.
15 per cent. on EARRINGS, &c.
15 per cent. on SILVER JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ALL JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ELECTRO-PLATE.
15 per cent. on SILVER PLATE.
15 per cent. on PIANOFORTES
15 per cent. on ORGANS.
15 per cent. on MUSICAL BOXES.
15 per cent. on BICYCLES.
15 per cent. on TRICYCLES.
15 per cent. on ALL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
15 per cent. on EVERYTHING.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	„ Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	„ Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	„ do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

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In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and in the matter of the CLYDESDALE DYEING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

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NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1890, of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7½ per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1890, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors
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Bombay, 19th August, 1890.

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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

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Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, 'GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!
H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited F. S. Madon & Co.; Bombay. ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.; UMBALLA & KASMELI—Ball, Hobson & Co.

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SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS,
FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
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At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage &c.

CHARLES & CO.,
TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITH AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.
HEAD OFFICE: BYCULLA, BRANCH OFFICE: MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.

In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
Cash Funds…………£21,615,967
Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862	£309,690	0	0
"	1885	£988,156	0	0
"	1886	£955,039	0	0
"	1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of ______________ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________
Address ____________________
Occupation ____________________
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	907½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	...
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly,	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National S. W. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	560
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	50	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	...	Rs. 20	157½
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
Harvey and	300	500	all	50	53
Sabapathy	450	450	500		
Hengoll Press				30	45
Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	...	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	24	410xd.
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	162½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
w Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
ince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
pathy (Bel-	500	500	50	120	500
	300	500	500	2	500
d Pun-	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
	400	2,000	750	50	
ollen	1,200	250	250	...	480
	—	1,000		60	230

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ash-	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Pile..	5,000	100	100	14	105xd
	6,625	200	185	18	40 xdis
	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
	60	2,500	1,000	70	750
	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,325
	500	375	625	33½	835
	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	800
	170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
	000	500	500	Nil	425
	50	200	20	..	182½
	000	5,000	,000	7½ pr ct	700
	500	100	70	...	70 nm
	000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
	4,000	1,000		90	1,100
	100	100		10 pr. ct.	75 exd
	200	17		26½	353
	500	30		30	60
	100	100		Nil.	55
	100	100		Rs. 5	65xd
	100	100		9 pr. ct.	
	100	20		...	
	200	50		12 pr. ct.	185
	20	20		6 pr. ct.	22
	100	100		7 pr. ct.	70
	1,000	1,000		20	390
	8,000	1,000		No Dvd	1,550
	100	100		...	60
	100	100		9	89
	100	100 & 20		...	85
	500	all		85	1,040
	100	100		10	120
	25	25		5-8	11½
	...	...		...	20

EAVING COMPANIES.

		Last half-yearly.	
1,000	1,000	90	1,300
00	all	20	450
00	100	2	67
500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
000	1,000	25	700
	500	20	395
	500	35	905
	1,000	50	935
	500	Rs. 25	530xd
	700	10	610
	1,000	40	455
	500	15	485
	1,000	50	800
	all	Rs. 25	510
	1,000	15	430
	1,000	Nil.	95
	1,000	40	820
	500	40	660
	500	25	520xd
	1,000	30	705
	500	..	360
	1,000	Rs. 25	940
	500	Rs. 25	540xd
	500	Nil.	347½
	250	12½	247½
	1,000	45	785
	1,000	...	550
	1,000	30	660
	250	Nil.	300 nom
	1,000	40	595
	100	Rs. 10	164xd
	1,000	35	810
	1,000	100	2,000
	1,000	Nil.	405
	500	9 pr. c.	500 nm
	all	50	1,190
	250	5	92½
	1,000	70	1,600
	100	7 pr. ct	105
	1,000	Nil.	175
	1,000	20	635
	625	10	365
	250	Nil.	35
	1,000	35	1,030
	1,000	25	1,400
	1,000	60	1,300
	1,000	Nil.	350
	500	Nil.	120
	250	12½	200
	250	Nil.	252½
	1,000	40	620
	500	Nil.	295
	1,000	24	340
	1,000	5	600
	1,000	Rs. 30	750
	1,000	5	990
	1,000		630

ANIES.

	Last half-yearly guar.	
All	5 p.c.	2,375
...	do.	420

E HAIR.—If your
r falling off, use
r IT WILL POSITIVE-
Y OR WHITE HAIR
ving the disagree-
" It makes the hair
as promoting the
s where the glands
Chemists for " THE
sold by Chemists and
3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold
-American Co. Limited,
on, England

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Novelty Theatre: "British Born," by the R. A. Amateur Dramatic Club, 9 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Rufford Hall (s), from Liverpool ; and Roma (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karachi (s), for Karachi ; and Glucksburg (s), Busreh.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rufford Hall entered the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 23rd August shows a decrease of Rs. 12,241, in the total earnings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 29th August, 1890, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 15, viz., 1s. 8½d. per rupee.

THE GAYE MEMORIAL FUND.—From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that gentlemen desirous of contributing to the Gaye Memorial Fund should communicate with Captain C. A. Anderson, R. A., Wanowrie Lines, Poona, or Mr. Framji Dorabji Gnaswala, Secretaries to the Fund.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille......The American..............Julien.
Overture ......Titus..........................Mozart.
Valse ....Thine Alone...................Meissler.
Selection......Paul Jones ....Planquette.
Valse ....Estudiantina.................Waldteufel.
Polka ....Der Colibri (Piccolo Solo).Selling,
Regimental March.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—This evening, weather permitting, there will be music on the Esplanade Bandstand. The following programme will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College, at 5-45 :—

Trompeten ....March..................Plateel.
Overture..............Fra Diavolo ....Auber.
Valse ....Toreador ....Royle.
Selection.............Paul Jones ....Planquette.
Mazurka ....Dark Eye...............Fahrbach.
Galop ....Bruder Lustig ......Budik.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

This is indeed a welcome announcement. The bandstand is so seldom occupied that it has become an eyesore to many people. Several correspondents have suggested its removal and advocated the erection of an ornamental fountain on the spot it now occupies.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Nusserwanjee Framji, a tally clerk, charged a certain Mr. Thomas, employed as foreman of stevedores in Messrs. Hill and Grennan's, with assaulting him on the 14th instant. Mr. De Souza, pleader, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, was counsel for the defence. From the nature of the evidence recorded it appears the grounds for the complaint arose from deficiency in the weights of the scales utilised on the above date on board the s. s. India, when a shipment of coal was being unloaded. The defendant was alleged to have violently pushed the tally clerk against the ship's cabin, on being informed that he had stopped the delivery of the coal, and to have advised him to find employment on another vessel if he retarded the progress of the work. Complainant said he had been induced to adopt this step in the interests of his employers, as he ascertained that he was receiving short weight, owing to the scaleman occasionally placing his thumb on the scales. Evidence for the defence was gone into, in which the charge of the above description was not corroborated. The Magistrate, in looking through the evidence, said the violence used towards the complainant was very slight, and looking at that fact he warned and discharged the accused.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following corrections and additions to the Prospectus of the Association, for 1890, have been made :—

I. In the list of members of the Council page 1. for Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. H. Curteis read :—Colonel R. L. H. Curteis.

II. After Bye Law 32 add :—In all Central Meeting Matches the diameters of the Inner and Magpie of the Third Class Wimbledon Targets will be 16" and 24" respectively.

III. In match XX. The Hardinge Competition after "No. of rounds . . . Five. Time 1 minute, insert :—For M. H. Rifles and Carbines and 1 minute and 15 seconds for Snider Rifles and Carbines taken from the first "fire."

IV. In match XXIII. page 58, line 6, after H. P. A. S. for 70 points read 120 points.

V. In match XXXVIII, for "Bombay Presidency Cup read :—Napier Memorial Challenge Shield and after "1st prize insert :—The Napier Memorial Challenge Shield, value £100, and a ; after "2nd Prize—a tankard, &c.," insert a new paragraph :—The Shield will be competed for annually and will not become the property of any particular Corps by reason of its having been won twice, or more times, whether in succession or otherwise, and will be kept for the year in the Mess of the Officers of the winning Corps who will be responsible for its safe custody, and for its production at the ensuing annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association. The conditions of the above competition are liable to alteration in future years, subject to the approval of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

VI.—In match LV., for "the Czarewitch" read :—The Adjutant-General's Prize; and after "1st Prize" insert :—A cup, presented by Brigadier-General C. B. Knowles, C.B. Adjutant-General, Bombay Army. Dele Rs. 40. For value of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th prizes read : Rs. 40, Rs. 25. and Rs. 15 respectively.

VII.—After Match LXIII. insert a New Match :—LXIII. (a.) The Napier Memorial Challenge Shield. Open to teams of 8. (of any Native Rank) from any Corps of the Bombay Native Army. Entrance Rs. 30 per team. Distance 400 and 500 yards. Aggregate. Rounds, 7 rounds at each distance. Rifle or Carbine M. H. or S. 1st Prize :—The Napier Memorial Challenge Shield, value £100, and a Cup, value Rs. 200. 2nd Prize :—Rs. 30 to the best shot (aggregate score) provided five or more teams compete. The Shield will be competed for annually, and will not become the property of any particular corps by reason of its having been won twice, or more times, whether in succession or otherwise, and will be kept for the year in the Mess of the Officers of the winning corps, who will be responsible for its safe custody, and for its production at the ensuing annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association. The Cup will become the property of the Officers' Mess of the winning corps. The conditions of the above competition are liable to alteration in future years, subject to the approval of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

VIII. In Match LXXII. page 102, line 6 for (Snider Rifle) read : (Martini Henry or Snider Rifle) ; and in line 16 for (Snider Carbine) read :—

(Martini. Henry or Snider Carbine).

IX. In Match LXVIII. page 99, line 4, after "3rd Class" add :—Regulation (Native Troops.)

X. For match LXXII. on page 102 read :—Match LXXIII.

NOTICE.

I. Although it has been requested that subscriptions may be paid in on or before the 15th August 1890, fees of members and associates, and subscriptions towards the Funds of the Association will be accepted at any time.

II. Ammunition for Local Meetings should be indented for under para 510, Army Regulations, India, Volume III.

III. For Matches I, II, III, V, XVI, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIV, XXXV, iron targets will be used.

R. I. SCALLON, Captain,
For Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Rifle Association

FROM General Jung's work on the French army, a Paris correspondent, who has received the advanced sheets, sends the following abstract of a most interesting passage : "The Emperor's course, when he accepted the principle of Italian unity was inconsistent, inasmuch as he refused Rome to Italy. All the attempts to bring Italy into an offensive and defensive alliance fell through, owing to the Emperor's refusal. After Sadowa, he telegraphed to the French Ambassador at Florence. 'If they persevere in bargaining that Victor Emmanuel's troops are to enter Rome when mine leave, I can do nothing.' General Menebrea answered, 'I trust your Majesty will never have cause to be sorry for rejecting the offer I made you of 300,000 troops.' On August 3rd, 1870, Count Vimercati, who had been running from Paris by Vienna to Florence and back again, arrived at Metz with a treaty accepted by Count Beust and Viscount Venosta. Prince Napoleon said to the Emperor, who complained that it was badly spelt :—'What matter ? Sign it and bind Austria and Italy to an alliance. If you are victorious you may get the spelling and other details right. If not, you will have a right to call on your friends for help. In God's name, sign at once, and telegraph that you have done so.' The Emperor answered that he must take time to reflect. He asked advice of different persons, and in the evening wrote to Count Vimercati : 'Though so strongly urged, I cannot yield to Prince Napoleon in the matter of Rome.' The Italian Envoy went away with the unsigned treaty. On August 6th the disaster of Woerth took place. The news of it reached Victor Emmanuel at the theatre. He cried out on hearing it, 'Poor Emperor ! I pity him with all my heart, but what a close escape I have had from sharing in his disaster.'"

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ANOTHER FACTORY COMMISSION.

Says the *Rast Goftar* :—Yet another Commission to enquire into the question of the hours of labour of women and children and the question of holidays. The Government have notified their intention of appointing the Commission to the President of the Millhands' Association, and asked them to name one of their representatives as one of its members. We hope the proposed enquiry is not to be instituted as a concession to the interested agitation which is carried on in England. We also hope that the labours of the Commission will bear some fruit. Our men employed in the mills are not ground down by cruel taskmasters as the Lancashire manufacturer finds it to his interest to declare ; nor are our women and children. Indeed, the hours of work of the women are shorter than those of the men, and the children are partially, protected by legislation. But the question of holidays is important, and the Commission will not have been appointed in vain, if the law were to enforce Sunday closing, or stoppage of work one day in the week, be it Sunday or any other convenient day.

A LEGACY OF GOOD-WILL AND SYMPATHY FOR LORD HARRIS.

Says the *Native Opinion* :—His Excellency has just commenced his active duties as a provincial ruler, and if he but utilizes to the best advantage the splendid legacy of the popular good-will and sympathy, the popular confidence and high esteem, left behind by Lord Reay, we have no doubt, his career during the next five years will be a series of happy coincidences, establishing the truth of his Excellency's concluding observation that "The friendship, happiness, and prosperity of the people is a far greater influence in our minds than the prosperity and happiness of ourselves." That Lord Harris should make a public statement of what ought to be the duties of the ruling power must needs be regarded, after the unhappy accident about the Provincial Conference address, an index to the noble instincts with which his Lordship's mind must be deeply governed. Possessed of a long hairloom of Indian experiences, the happy influence of his lineal predecessors of Indian fame must have moulded his mind for future Indian responsibilities. Though the speech draws neither upon the educational philosophy of Spencer or of Baine nor interwine old ideas with the new, it has upon the future of our education a practical bearing that may soothe to some extent the fears of our people on the score of the educational policy of our Government.

THE LEPERS' QUESTION.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses :—The Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, which is published in the papers this week, affords little justification for Government inaction in the matter of legislation for the relief of lepers. The Government choose to wait until the Medical Commission which is to come out to India under the auspices of the National Leprosy Fund Committee should pronounce their opinion on the contagiousness of the disease. Suppose they arrive at the conclusion that the disease is not contagious ; will the governing powers take it as an excuse for non-legislation ? Either the disease is ordinarily contagious or not, the houseless wanderers who move about with perfect liberty of action, free to propagate the disease in generations yet unborn, should have their liberty circumscribed by legislation. Even without leprosy being contagious, the person afflicted by it, and especially one who is in an advance state of the disease, is dangerous to others around him in various ways. All the subordinate Governments which have been consulted are in favour of partial, if not thorough-going, legislation. Whatever may be the sentiment of native associations in Bengal, the native feeling as expressed by the native press of this presidency is almost unanimously in favour of legislation for the segregation of lepers. As the number of lepers is large and growing, the Government would naturally pause before undertaking, with the municipalities and the public, a serious financial liability. But they will have to take it, later on, if not now, irrespective of any opinion which the Commission of medical experts may give. All that they will have to consider will be to devise a scheme by which the public may be saved from a danger and a painful nuisance at the lowest possible cost.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS OF INDIA.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—Mr. B. M. Malabari has carried his campaign to England, and his efforts have, thus far, met with cordial support. Reuter informs us that the apostle of Hindoo social reform has written a letter to the *Times* warmly advocating a change in the marriage laws of India. We are glad to see that the *Times* has earnestly supported the appeal, condemning the barbarous system which makes woman the born thrall of man, and which delivers her up, in life long and helpless bondage, to her lord and master. The marriage laws of India need revising and reforming. To fix the age of consent at ten is a blot upon the Statute Book. Large numbers are sacrificed yearly on the hymeneal altar. Children are married off for better or for worse, and there is no option to them in after life, either to ratify or repudiate a contract which was made by their elders. The position of the wife and the position of the widow need to be placed by law upon a just, rational and equitable footing, and as the law is, so shall the people be.

The *Gujerati* admits :—Mr. Malabari has done not a little during the past few years to awaken interest in social questions by his persistent advocacy of social reform. Since his successful endeavours to rouse his Hindu brethren to a consciousness of some of the black spots on their social fabric, there has been a lull in the once heated and agitated social atmosphere. Mr. Malabari has now made another move in a strange direction, and made England the fulcrum of his lever to raise the enormous weight of social reform in India. A committee of distinguished ex-Viceroys and other well-known gentlemen has been formed in England with a view to operate upon Indian public opinion and influence the Government of India to take some action for the improvement of the marriage laws of the Hindus. His proposal, to allow persons married during infancy the option of ratifying the *contract* or repudiating it before a magistrate by a formal declaration, is based upon an utterly unfounded assumption, and is too wild a suggestion to be treated with consideration or respect by those whom it concerns most closely. We are not opposed to any endeavours to advance the limit of marriageable age by further agitation and discussion. Already the limit has perceptibly increased in towns, and cities, and more vigorous efforts are bound to succeed in course of time, unless thwarted by unwise proposals.

The *Gujrat Darpan* discourses :—The Hindu social reform movement is likely to have a fresh start. Mr. Malabari, its foremost apostle, is at present in England where he has secured influential support for his crusade. At a meeting held in London where Lord Reay presided several points were agreed upon to be urged on the authorities here. Mr. Malabari has for this purpose written a stirring pamphlet entitled "An Appeal from the Daughters of India." This time he runs a-tilting mainly at the marriage laws leaving domestic reform to take care of itself. Our wonder is that Mr. Malabari should have forgotten that a Hindu marriage is not a civil contract, but a religious sacrament indissoluble till death. Marriage at the age of nine is as much binding—though the parties may not understand what it means—as at the age of twenty. Consummation does not play so important a part as necessary for the ratification of the marriage. So that the contemplated change can never be accepted by Hindu society.

CANADIAN horse-breeders say that it is owing to the jealousy of English agriculturists that our Government discontinued purchasing horses for our cavalry regiments in the Dominion. The Canadian Department of Agriculture is decidedly of opinion that the demand will ultimately revive. In exhorting Canadian breeders to give attention to this branch of their business, the department points to the fact that the 24,400 horses actually at work in the British military service are twelve hundred below the number voted by Parliament, and very much below what would be required for active service. The inference is that to Canada the British officers must come.

A HOME paper learns from St. Petersburg that the Emperor and the Empress, who have returned to Peterhof from a trip along the shores of the grand dukedom of Finland, were much impressed by the altered reception which they encountered. The populace withdrew at every point ; only once two little girls presented the Empress with some wild flowers. For years the Imperial family has made in the summer an excursion to the Finnish islands, and they have always been received with songs and cheers from hundreds of boats filled with Finnish people. They cheered the "Grand Duke of Finland," and gave him their thanks for keeping his oath to respect the old Finnish constitution. Last year the reception was especially enthusiastic. A Finnish correspondent says that the Czar will be able, as in the past, to move everywhere in Finland in the fullest security. He does not need there the army of detective and police spies who surround him as soon as he leaves his residences in Russia. No Finnish man or woman would ever do him any harm, but he cannot expect that he will now find love amongst the Finnish people.

CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM (TIL) CROP IN BOMBAY.

THE first report on the crop is as follows :—"The estimates up to 5th August deal only with the *kharif* sesamum. In Gujarat the area sown is small. Sowings in Surat retarded by heavy rain, the crop in the Panch Mahals has been injured by caterpillars. Elsewhere the crop is good as far as sown. In the Deccan 70 per cent. of the area belongs to Khandesh where continuous rain has in places caused nearly complete failure, but again in tracts where rain was deficient, sowings were retarded but improved by August fall. Elsewhere deficiency of rain rather than excess has been the rule. This was specially the case in the Karnatak where the crop in considerable areas was ploughed up. In the Konkan the area under niger seed has most probably been included under sesamum. Reports show full sowings, but some damage from excessive rain to standing crops. In Sind sowings are in progress, but the information is incomplete. Information from Native States is also wanting. On the whole the returns indicate a very poor *kharif* sesamum crop."

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

The first report for the early districts of the Deccan only is as follows :—"The estimates generally are up to the 5th August. In the Deccan the area is 12,00,000 acres, or 10 per cent. above that of the corresponding forecast for last year. Khandesh alone returns 93 per cent. and will be more when the figures for Nandurbar taluka are received. In Nasik the area has increased slightly, but figures for Malegaon taluka are not included. Ahmednagar gives 64,000 acres, or an increase of 16 per cent. "The general increase is due to timely sowing rain, and the high prices and large demand for export of last year. Rain of July was too heavy in east Khandesh, but deficient in Nasik and Nagar. Fall in August has there greatly improved prospects which are excellent. "In other districts and states of the Deccan the area is small and below average."

COTTON CROP IN THE PUNJAB.

The first report for the season 1890 is as follows:—"The area estimated to be sown with cotton up to 31st July is 868,600 acres, being 10 cent. less than the area harvested last year; the decrease in area is due to failure of spring rains. Present prospect of standing crop is good, owing to subsequent favourable rains."

PADDY, INDIGO, &c., IN MADRAS.

The first report on sowing up the end of July 1890 is as follows :—"Paddy, 12,72,000 acres, indigo, 1,14,000 acres, gingelly 3,39,000 acres, and cotton about 71,000 acres. Condition generally good. Gingelly damaged by incessant rain in Godavri and Vizagapatam. Propects of cotton improved with recent rains. Decrease on last year in area under gingelly due to late excessive rains; that under indigo to late rains and fall in price ; increase under paddy very slight."

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Motion for review.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

13-90—Nanu and H—Rahimatbai vs Rahimtoola Chagla and another —Balkrishna and D.
8-90—Payne, G and S—Dadibai vs. Hajee Mahomed bin Fakirmahomed—Wadia and G—Part heard.
7-90—Cragie, L and O—Tulsibai vs Bhugwandas Mitharam and another—Ardesir, H and D.
12-90—Chitnis, M and M —Jevabai vs Jewram Akbai —Crawford, B B and B

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

209-90—A F Turner—Damodhur Eswardas vs Essoobai and others—Bicknell and M.
229-90—Pestonjee and R—Lalchund Balkisson vs John L Kersten—Wadia and G.
333-89—Roughton and B—Kalooram Jotiram vs Ganesh Krishna and others—Crawford, B B and B.
339-90—Conroy and B—F Stemore and others vs The Bombay Freighters' Association—Shamrao P.
341-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Datubhoy Ebrahim vs Karim Mahomed Jamal—In person.
345-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Purshotumdas Jumnadas vs Javerbai—Chitnis, M and M.
347-90—Conroy and B—The Bank of Bombay vs Hajee Abu Ahmed and others—Roughton and B.
336-90—Roughton and B—Balwantrao Gungadhur and another vs Shewjee Pragjee—Conroy and B.
354-90—In person—Jan Mahomed Cassum vs Rashu Munjee Khetsey and others—Chitnis, M and M
358-90—Little, S F and N—Jugmohundas Vundrawandas vs Hajee Oosman Hajee Aba—In person.
359-90—Tyabjee and D—Lekhraj Chunilal vs Shamlal Narrondas and others—Wadia and G.
360-91—Roughton and B—A J Foulding vs E R Smetham—Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

153-90—Shamrao P—for pauper, Narotum Kilabhai vs Ganesh Dinker Date—R. Skipsy—Part heard.
268-90—Nanu and H—Dady Rustomjee Dady vs Ruttonjee Veerji and others—Chalk, W and S.
271-90—Little, S F and N—Abdul Kadar Habubhai and others vs C A Turner.
653-89—Tyebjee and D—Hussonally Jewajee vs Essajee Moosajee and others.—Thakurdas, D and C.
99-90—Bicknell and M.—Shaik Mohidin Shaik Edroo and another vs Nandon Baneeram—In person.
216-90—M B Barbhaya—Manekbai vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—C and Brown—J B D and K, and T and D.
190-90—Crawford, B B and B—The B B and C I Railway Co vs Govind Ramjee and others—Wadia G and C L and O.
136-89—Payne, G and S—Rampurtab Samratroy and another vs. Premsuk Chundumul and others—D S Garud.
344-89—Crawford, B B and B—Sittarm Chaitundas and other, as Tarachund Dunnroy and another—Chalk. W S.
238-90—C and Brown—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank vs. Cursetjee Sorabjee Nadersha and others—Wadia and G.
473-88—Tyabji and D—Khetsidas Hurmukhroy vs Sobagchund Dowlutchund—Chalk, W and S.
265-90—Conroy and B—Lilladhur Shamjee and another vs Rehmoobhoy Allana and others—Payne, G and S.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

244-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Ramchundra Hemraj vs Ramchundra Vinayek and others—Jefferson, B D and K, and Chalk, W and S. Part heard.

Short Cause.

424-90—Craigie, L and O—Nurrotumdas Venarsy vs F Y Smith and another—Little, S F and N.

Postponed Long Causes.

129-90—Crawford, B B and B—Seskura Sameermul and others vs Dewraj Thakersey and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
243-90—Wadia and G—Shamlal Narondas and others vs Vussonji Heerji—Tyabji and D.
551-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Dwarkadas Shamjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—H C and B, T and D, and P and R.
213-90—In person, A pauper, Moosa Ibrahim *alias* Suleman *vs.* Esmail Hoossein—In person.
235-90—Chitnis, M and M—Javerbai vs Kublibai and another—Jefferson, B D and K, and Little, S F and N.
303-90—A F Turner—Loomba Rama and others vs Purbhoodas Goverdhundas.
189-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Bapty Brothers vs The Bombay Flour Mills Co—Crawford, B B and B.

A CAREFUL survey of Westminster Abbey, taken under the direction of the Royal Commission, which has just adjourned its sittings, has made known the fact that there still remain ninety places within the edifice where interments may take place. By those members of the Commission who are opposed to anything in the form of an addition to the Abbey, this fact is used as an argument for letting things alone. It is pointed out that, taking the average of the last century, it will be a long time before these ninety places are filled up.

A PARIS correspondent describes a notable present made by the town of Ratisbon to the Archduchess Marguerite, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, on her recent marriage to the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. This is a palatial railway carriage, in which every need of a lady of rank in travelling is anticipated. Even a safe is provided for her jewels, and there are folding mirrors in which, when she leaves the hands of her dressers, she may see herself all round and from the feather of her bonnet to the tip of her toe. These mirrors were supplied by a firm of cabinet-makers in Paris.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 26.

Weekes, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Cashmere.

AUGUST 27.

Charles, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on privilege leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 26.

Charles, Lieut-Col, Bo, R A, on privilege leave, to Melbourne.

AUGUST 27.

Beaufort, Major, R A, on medical certificate, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut. H C Tytler, B S C, 11th Bengal Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Assist Commandant of the Surma Valley Police Battalion.

Mr R MacGill, Extra Assist Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a Dist Supt of Police of the 4th class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C A Fraser, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col F H Jackson, Bombay General List, Infantry, Assist to the Agent to the Govr-General at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, is granted privilege leave, for three months.

Capt G E H Cates, Bengal S C, Offg First Assist to the Govr Genl's Agent at Baroda, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col F H Jackson, or until further orders.

The services of Mr T Price, Senior Apothecary, 1st Grade (Bengal), Offg Civil Surgn of Sibi, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of leave.

Lieut C H C Van Straubenzee, of the 1st Battn, the Suffolk Regt, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to invest Lieut. C H C Van Straubenzee of the 1st Battn, the Suffolk Rgt, with power to try breaches of any rules and regulations within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept are notified :—In consequence of the return to duty of Mr C R C Kiernander,—Mr J E Cooke to revert to Class II ; Mr T H S Biddulph to revert to Class III ; Mr C E Crawley to revert to Class IV ; and Mr W D F Cowley to officiate in Class V instead of Class IV, of the Enrolled List.

In consequence of the return to duty of Mr J Taylor,—Mr. G D Pudumjee to officiate in Class V instead of Class IV, and Mr M A Hydari to officiate in Class VI instead of Class V. of the Enrolled List.

Mr T H S Biddulph to officiate in Class II, Messrs F J Atkinson and C E Crawley to officiate in Class III, Messrs G D Pudumjee and W D F Cowley to officiate in Class IV and Mr M A Hydari to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col T G Crawley, Liverpool Regt, to be Assist Adjt Genl, vice Major J C R Glasgow, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Lieut R C Cockerill, Madras S C, Wing Officer, 16th Madras Infy, to be Depy-Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal S C, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut J H Vanderzee, Leinster Regt, Wing Officer, 3rd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent ; Second Lieut R T I Ridgway, Connaught Rangers, offg Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regt of Ben Infy : and Second Lieut Ridgway will rank as Lieut. in the Bengal S C, subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Hony, Lieut and Assist Commissary J. Tyler, Commissariat-Transport Dept, has been granted by the Secy of State for India furlough out of India (m. c.) for 224 days, with effect from 21st April 1890.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut-Col W V Ellis, Ben S C, Commandant, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) of Ben Infy, (p. a.) for one month. Capt H S Massy, Ben S C, Comdr, 19th Regt of Ben Lancers, (m c) for 183 days, Lieut C Jackson, Beng S C, Squadron Officer, 3rd Regt of Beng Cavy (u p a) for thirty-one days.

Condr J W Graves, of the Ordnance Dept, Bengal, is tranferred to the pension establishment.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th Nov 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieut-Genl J Blair, C B, V C, Bombay Cavalry :—Major-Genl E Dandridge, Bengal S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Generals ; and Col H S Anderson, C B, Bombay S C, is placed on the list of Major-Generals.

Honorary Lieut and Depy-Assist Commissary T M O'Sullivan to be Assist Commissary ; Condr A Paterson to be Deputy-Assist Commissary ; Sub-Conductor B S Crummy to be Conductor ; and Supernumerary Sub-Condr W H Mitton is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—vice Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary S Leslie, deceased.

Brigade-Surgn J Bennett, M D, Bengal Service, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval.

Capt A B Maxwell, Manchester Regt, Adjutant of the Mussoorie Vol R C, is transferred in the same capacity to the 2nd Administrative Battalion, N W Provinces Volunteers.

E I R Vol Rifle Corps—Mr T Skipp to be Second Lieut, vice Addison, resigned; and Mr Samuel Witherow Jewell to be Second Lieut, vice Barry transferred to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Vol R C.

Midland Railway Vol Rifles.—Capt W B Wright (Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps) to be Major Commandant.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut T A Pope resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H B Hooper, 1st grade officer, Indian Marine, to officiate temporarily as Agent for Government Consignments, vice Capt H J Pryce, on furlough, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A C Crampton, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, is permanently transferred to Burma Provincial Establishment.

Hony Lieut W E Walker,, Accountant, 1st grade, in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, N W Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to the rank of Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, supernumerary.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—2 hogsheads whisky, The Secretary, Bombay Yacht Club.
Hispania s—2 cases whisky, W Crowder and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—2 hogsheads whisky, The Secretary, Byculla Club ; 5 cases earthenware, S Bhima.
Peveril s—250 cases bar soap K Allibhoy ; 500 boxes bar soap, A Shaikadam.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—2 cases gin, W Crowder and Co.
Pekin s—10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rome s—5 cases claret, Phipson and Co.
Huzara s—10 cases glassware, S Lilladhur ; 72 cases oilmenstores, E Nusserwanjee Antia.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—6 hogsheads rectified spirit, Ookerjee Cowasjee.
Drachenfels s—200 cases matches, A Ebram ; 12 cases writing paper, F Ardaseer Davur and Sons.

FROM ANTWERP.

Huzara s—40 packages straw board, S A S Dawood ; 4 cases glassware, E Peer Mahomed ; 67 packages glassware, M Curramsee ; 96 cases glassware, C. Nanjee.
Ehrenfels (s)—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Drachenfels (s)—35 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy ; 100 casks olizarine, A Bhoyjee ; 200 cases olizarine, C Khimjee ; 60 barrels, olizarine, C Ramjee.
Henzada s—5 packages glassware, G Hoosen Cullian.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—17 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood ; 25 cases writing papers, A Tyebally ; 18 cases glassware, C Nanjee.

THE Pope is attempting to introduce an important reform into the diplomatic body of the Vatican, but encounters, a Rome correspondent tells us, much opposition from the majority of the Cardinals belonging to the Congregation for Ecclesiastical Affairs. His Holiness wishes that at every important Nunciature there should likewise be a laical representative of the Holy See, who by going into society and mixing with the other members of the diplomatic body, might more easily gain valuable information and defend the interests of the Vatican. This reform which Leo XIII. intends to introduce, is not a real innovation, as about half a century ago the Nuncios had a laical as well as an ecclesiastical secretary.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Glucksburg, 916 tons, Captain A Schultz, sailed yesterday for Busreh via Bushire in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Roma, 2,727 tons, Captain A M Rait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Rufford Hall, 2,486 tons, Captain T W S Millard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and eight deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rufford Hall	2486	Millard	B	E. Bates & Co.
" King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co.
" City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	D	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Inchmarlo	1923	Eno	K	K. Nixon.
" Drachenfels	1459	Linteg	L	Glade & Co.
" Huzara	217	Campbell ..	N	B I S N Co.
" Peveril	197	Walters	P	K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia.......	2319	Knox	1	W & A Graham&Co
" Armenia	2216	Read	2	W & A Graham.
" Teheran	1684	Sams	4	P and O S N Co.
" Peshawur	2134	Wheeler	5	P & O S N Co.
" Imperatrix	2149	Egger	7	A H Lloyds S N Co
" Baghdad	809	Whitehead..	10	B I S N Co.
" Locksley Hall	2495	Collin	13	E Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Rufford Hall (s) ...	Millard	Liverpool, July 10.
	Roma (s)...........	Rait	Calcutta, Aug 16.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Glucksburg (s)	Schultz	Busreh.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF AUGUST, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimun (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL. Last 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·685	W S W	3	95·0	80·1	56	.	24·30	+3·79
Agra	29·718	S W	4	95·5	79·4	77	..	23·83	+1·81
Cawnpore	29·735	S E	2	95·0	80·6	79	..	32·85	...
Allahabad..	29·711	W N W	3	91·4	78·6	79	..	46·95	+21·56
Jhansi	29·722	W	3	92·5	75·9	71	..	42·54	+13·19
Jacobabad.	29·6 9	S S E	3	103·0	76·7	75	..	2·08	—0·68
Kurrachee.	29·750	W S W	18	85·6	75·5	82	..	7·04	+1·51
Ajmere....	29·789	W	8	90·7	76·	70	...	10·24	—7·24
Deesa......	29·830	S W	7	88·2	70·8	74	..	13·55	—7·22
Rajkote ..	29·818	W	12	87·5	69·8	81	...	14·24	—9·46
Neemuch .	29·811	W S W	11	85·8	69·6	81	..	15·79	—7·41
Indore	29·855	W	3	85·1	68·5	79	..	21·94	—1·46
Saugor	29·756	W	6	85·3	72·5	86	...	42·48	+10·02
Jubbulpur.	29·782	W	3	86·4	73·6	81	0·03	34·72	—9·66
Hosungabad	29·831	W S W	4	87·3	73·7	86	...	27·44	—13·09
Khandwa..	29·810	W N W	9	87·2	74·7	75	...	16·80	—1·63
Raipur ..	29·764	W S W	7	85·0	71·6	89	1·24	28·92	—9·29
Nagpoor ..	29·806	W	7	88·7	75·1	77	0·..	35·84	+3·54
Amraoti ...	29·827	W N W	5	90·8	70·8	73	..	25·10	—0·28
Akola.......	29·8.8	N W	9	90·5	72·2	71	..	2·22	+2·53
Surat	29·877	N W	F	85·6	75·5	87		48·39	+15·95
Malegaon...	29·872	N W	6	89·9	64·8	64	0·04	9·21	—4·69
Bombay ..	29·884	E S E	9	84·8	76·5	91	0·17	55·16	—4·62
Poona	29·915	N W	10	85·0	68·9	77	...	11·34	—2·71
Sholapore .	29·889	N W	14	90·2	70·0	75		12·18	—4·25
Ratnagiri .	29·891	N	5	85·9	71·9	84	0·01	117·09	+30·68
Belgaum ..	29·897	W N W	3	80·5	62·9	87	0·1.	35·14	+2·83
Goa	29·882	N W	9	82·0	75·0	95	..	78·19	...
Karwar.....	29·905	N E	4	82·4	73·7	87	..	109·00	+11·98
Mangalore	29·92.	Calm	3	83·8	7·4	91	..	70·24	—22·01
Calicut ...	29·921	Calm	6	83·3	75·0	92	..	6·37	—11·10
Cochin	29·926	Calm	M	83·8	71·	87	..	46·65	—17·97
Bangalore .	29·912	S S W	4	81·	62·9	95	6·38	15·1.	+2·43
Secunderabad	29·85.	..	5	87·2	68·8	75	—	24·81	+6·91
Masulipatam	29·799	W S W	1	94·7	77·0	77	...	13·09	—3·93
Bellary	29·888	N W	11	95·0	71·8	76	...	2·7	—3·02
Cuddapah..	29·832	N W	...	91·1	75·9	73	...	12·9.	+1·39
Madras ...	29·851	N W	10	92·7	77·6	87	0·0.	11·1	+0·46
Coimbatore	29·90.	S S E	4	89·7	69·3	93	0·85	2·23	—1·92
Trichinopoly	29·877	W	5	96·1	69·8	8.	0·95	9·86	+3·37
Negapatam	29·85.	W S W	5	92·5	73·8	80	0·04	6·35	—0·51
Colombo, (25th)	29·941	W S W	9	86·5	77·5	68	0·55	5·71	—13·13

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been brisk at Indore, Agra, Bombay, Goa and Karwar, and moderate or slight over the rest of the country. A low pressure area overlies the Punjab and Indus Valley, and from this region pressure increases southwards and is highest in the extreme south. The baric gradients are moderate to the eastwards of long. 76°, and also in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana, while the readings over the rest of the country are nearly uniform. Pressure is still above the normal average everywhere, the excess being now slight on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, the Punjab and the Madras Presidency generally. Winds are south-easterly at Coimbatore, Bombay, Jacobabad and Cawnpore, and north-easterly at Karwar, while calms are reported from all stations on the Malabar Coast. In all other parts of the country, however, south-westerly to north-westerly currents obtain. The wind force has been about average in most places, and this morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 16 miles per hour at Akola, 14 at Karachi, 12 at Neemuch and Bellary, and 10 at Sholapur, Malegaon, Khandwa and Ajmeer. The maximum temperature is generally above the normal average over the greater part of the Indian region except in Sind, and at Deesa, Raipur, Karwar, Bangalore and Madras, where the deficiency amounts from 1° to 2°. The greatest departures above the normal are reported from Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere, Belgaum, Amraoti, Malegaon and Masulipatam. The highest maximum was 103° at Jacobabad. Nights are more or less hot in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, on the Malabar Coast and also at Khandwa, Bellary and Madras, but are cooler than usual in all the remaining districts. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased in Sind, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and also at several stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and the skies are partially cloudy in most districts except Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at several stations in the Madras Presidency, where they are densely clouded. Heavy rain has fallen at Bangalore (6·38"), and light to moderate showers are reported from Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Malegaon, Nagpur, Raipur, and Jubulpore. Although the barometer is abnormally high, the general weather conditions in the Central Provinces, on the Malabar Coast, and in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies are somewhat favourable for light local showers. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is increasing, while that between Bombay and Karwar is only of half its average strength to-day.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

The barometer has risen slowly in Lower Burma and in Mysore, but has fallen elsewhere, the change generally being moderate or slight, but brisk in some central stations and Peshawar. General distribution is practically unchanged, and readings relatively low in Bengal and Punjab, with high pressure over Rajputana, steady westerly current over the central parts of the country, and southerly current in Bengal. Elsewhere the directions are variable. The mean temperature is nearly normal in all parts of India. No rain has fallen in North-west India, and only scattered showers in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country : but there is general rainfall in Bengal and Burma. Bangalore reports six inches ; Raipur, Coconada, Salem, Akyab, Sibsagar, and Darjeeling over one ; and Gya over three.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

WHAT can you expect CHEAPER than a DINNER SET for 6 persons 30 pieces, for Rs. 16 only, can be obtained by a single piece even.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

KIRKEE.—TO LET, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 2, at Kirkee. Rent only Rupees 50 per month. Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m.

ON VIEW, at Crawford and Co.'s Rooms. The Late Mr. S. B. THAKUR'S Valuable Library to be SOLD on TUESDAY, 2nd September.

RECEIVED a few KOSMOPHON ACCORDIANS with Harmonish clock work and dampers with 8 bells.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED PUPILS, who desire to have in six months a thorough knowledge (both practice and theory) of German, French, or Italian. Charges moderate. Apply "H. H.," care of this paper.

WANTED for a Mill in Ahmedabad, a competent CARDER, with a general knowledge of spinning. Good salary to a really first-class man. Apply stating terms to "K," care of this paper.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. [illegible] per month in advance, postage extra.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

CALADIUMS, Gladioli, Begonias, Gloxinias, Loose Seeds, Garden Pumps and other Garden Sundries Price Lists free. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Mining Machines, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, Ice Machines, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c., of various descriptions, sizes, and capacities. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made or India, always on show at the appointed agents. Showrooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*.
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE UNIVERSAL ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum felt long by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are found of the noble language.

Price Rs. 2 Cloth Cover and Paper Rs. 1-8.

Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculian work itself.

It is dedicated to H. E. the late Governor, Lord Reay.

To be had from the following Agency offices:—

1. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.
2. Messrs. SAYAD RAJA and Co., Akekwala, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN,
LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO
LOVERS OF ART.

SUPERB and highly artistic OIL PAINTING entitled "A LOVE SONG" by Andreoth in gold frame for only Rs. 500. Length 4 feet 3 inches Breadth 3 feet 9 inches. Imported by the WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., can be seen at

DINSHAW M. DUSTOOR,
93, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.
(Opposite Phillips & Co., Ld.)

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

35 bales twist, No. 30.
5 „ grey dhoties.
7 „ grey shirtings.
3 cases trousering cloth.
5 „ fancy prints.
7 „ white nainsooks and jacconets.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, GRAIN-SWEEPINGS, &C., &C.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the godowns of the B. I. S. N. Company, on account of the concerned—

A quantity of rice, grain-sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Pursuant to directions contained in the decree dated the 29th day of July, 1890, made in suit No. 356 of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will under instruction of the Plaintiffs sell by Public Auction in different lots at their auction rooms, on THURSDAY, the 4th September, 1890, at 3 p.m., the following gold ornaments—

1 gold chain, 1 gold tiger claw brooch, 1 gold hand and heart ring, 1 gold hair brooch, 1 gold photo brooch, 1 small gold earring, 1 large gold earring, 1 gold ring ruby in the centre,

The above will be on view one day previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27.

THE Banks and Markets generally have been closed to-day for the Mahomedan holiday; and we have only news from England and America to chronicle this evening.

Reuter's financial telegram of last evening advises another drop of a farthing in the price of Bar Silver in London, at 53¾d. per oz.; and a decline of 7-16 in four per cent. Rupee Securities, and of 9-16 in 4½ per cents at £87 13-16 and £88 13-16, respectively. Consols were unaltered at 96½; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108; and there was no further change in the rates of discount. French Rentes in Paris remained at 94¾; Exchange in London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·25. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay is quoted 2s. higher. at 16s. per ton.

The Linseed Market gave way yesterday, both spot and arrival prices of Bombay seed having declined 6d. per quarter, at 46s. 3d., and 45s. 9d., respectively, ex-quay. Wheat was firm, and a further advance of ½d. per cental was established in the price of No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 7½d., ex-quay; Soft Red being unchanged, at 7s. 3½d. per cental, ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed irregular yesterday, at a further decline of ⅛d. in Mid.-American on the spot at 6½d. per lb.; Arrivals having also again receded 1-16d. in the nearest positions, though unchanged in the most distant. Surats were irregular, but quotations are given as before. The day's Sales only reached 5,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indian. The Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet at previous rates.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands further receded ⅛ cent, say to 11 3-16 cents; Futures for the present month being also 6 points down, at 10·73 cents; but for September they were 3 points higher, at 10·67 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales compared with 3,800 bales last year, and 6,300 bales in 1888.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	776	bales.
Wheat	10,928	cwt.
Linseed	563	„
Groundnuts	2,093	„
Castorseed	1,255	„

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats easier.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days'sight	1s. 8¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96½
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87 13-16
4½ per cent. „	88 13-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	53¾d. per oz.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. *Medusa* left for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 27.

Orient Line steamer *Lusitania*, from Suez, Orotova and Australia, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 26.

10 p.m.	79·6

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	75·6
2 p.m.	82·0
4 p.m.	81·8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at 6 p.m., and Colombo at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 30th inst.

Section Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	27	2	20	...	17
Suez	27	1	50	...	44

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 27th August, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	...	2
„ Kurrachee	...	6	...	2
„ Madras	...	55	...	1

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered	65	65	67	16	69	36	54	99
August 27, Wednesday	0	40	0	16	0	18	0	6
Total	66	5	67	32	69	54	55	5
Total of corresponding date last year	64	86	67	78	66	8	50	34
Do. in 1888	54	54	51	2	52	6	51	31

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

THE following is a return of the rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Friday, 22nd August 1890:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jabalpur	38	62	Nassick	13	24
Raver	13	15	Deolalee	13	64
Nimbora	18	0	Ghoti	48	20
Bhadli	16	90	Nargaon	25	2
Jalgaon	19	46	Warrengaon	20	10
Sirsoli	20	76	Hoodgi	12	66
Mhasawad	22	15	Mohol	9	35
Maheji	19	51	Madha	9	75
Pachora	21	74	Barsi Road	6	0
Kasgaon	20	74	Keim	6	70
Naidongri	14	37	Jehur	5	32
Challisgaon	18	45	Pomalwari	6	0
Nandgaon	13	48	Dexal	5	21
Munmar	12	18	Lanowli	164	48
Lassalgaon	10	22	Dhond	5	19
Kerwadi	10	45	Talegaon	24	34

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 22nd August, 1890:—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported. In.	ct.	Rainfall on date. In.	ct.	Total during 1890. In.	ct.
Ghadechi	17	15	...		17	15
Songad	11	94	...		11	94
Dhola	18	31	...		18	31
Chuda	9	87	...		9	87
Chital	10	76	...		10	76
Jetpur	4	45	...		4	45
Jetalsar	4	8	...		4	8
Upleta	9	36	0	15	9	51
Wansjalia	8	74	...		8	74
Porebandar	12	53	...		12	53
Junagad	22	27	0	7	22	34
Veraval	19	43	...		19	43

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY—August 16, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut Hugh Kennedy, 3 d Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARSHALL—August 19, at "Oak Leaf," Mussoorie, the wife of Colonel H S Marshall, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, of a son.

STONE-WIGG—August 22, at Mozufferpore, the wife of E G Stone-Wigg, of a daughter.

WELLS—August 7, at Bhamo, Upper Burma, the wife of Mr James A Wells, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

DEATHS.

ASHCROFT—August 3, at Chundeechera Tea Estate Hablganj, Sylhet, of erysipelas, Nicholas Ashcroft.

BRADFORD—August 22, at the General Hospital, of malarious fever, M E Bradford B C Service, aged 23.

HOLMES—August 22, at Lucknow, Maud King (Tootles), the dearly loved daughter of Surgeon-Major R A K Holmes and Maud, his wife, aged 14 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1890.

A TRADE circular which an indignant wine-merchant sent to the *Times* a few weeks since, protesting that "he had never met with such a gratuitous insult before," gives force to the recommendation of the House of Commons Committee on the Merchandise Marks Act that the customs entry describing the goods imported should be a "trade description" within the meaning of the Act. The circular is such a gem in its way that we are sorry that we cannot give it *verbatim*. The enterprizing Berlin firm who issue it seems to have discovered a substitute for every description of wine and spirit that a cellar need contain. If you want cognac—that easiest of all things to make if you go far enough away from Cognac—you have only to buy, at seven shillings a pound, a stock of the cognac essence of Messrs. Delvendahl and Kuentzel, of Ritterstrasse, Berlin, and mix four pounds of it in a hundred gallons of spirit, ten under proof, and you will have a brandy of as many stars as you like at a price not much higher than that of first-class petroleum. Rum essence is a little cheaper, but you must make it with spirit twelve over proof. We can quite believe that the makers have, as they say, been complimented upon the quality of their essences; doubtless many a gravestone in a Berlin burying-ground bears testimony to the fine killing qualities of these spirit essences. But it is not highly stimulating spirits alone that are dealt in by this wonderful Berlin firm. The generous wines of Portugal and Spain are equally to be created by the essence-maker's art. You can get port-wine essence at three and nine pence a pound, sherry essence at three and six; and if the decoction is not in point of colour all that it ought to be—"port-wine colour," "red wine colour," and "rum colour" can be had. Thus the eye, and possibly the palate—if it be inexperienced and unwary—can be most blissfully deceived, and it is left only for the stomach and its auxiliaries to find that all is not port that is rosy red, and that the glittering amber imparted by sherry essence may conceal something worse even than the Pawai water with which they tried to poison Dr. Blaney. So that on the whole, if the Merchandize Marks Act could be so amended as to restrict these interesting products of synthetic chemistry to their country of origin, it would be well. Much harm, the Committee on the Merchandize Marks Act point out in their report, is done to legitimate trade by the impunity with which spurious articles are being introduced into England, and we are afraid that if these Berlin makers of wine and spirit essences were to try for a footing on some of the Indian bazaars, the distributors of the cheap and nasty would give them only too hearty a reception. But if these elegant preparations should ever be landed in India it may be hoped that the Indian Merchandize Marks Act, as it stands, will be sufficient to keep them out. Civilization, even in these enlightened days, moves slowly, and we have not in India yet attained the standard at which the exceedingly scientific methods devised by Messrs. Delvendahl and Kuentzel can be altogether appreciated.

As to the Act in general, it is satisfactory to learn that the House of Commons Committee are able to give so good an account of it. The Committee were appointed to enquire if any alteration is required in the Act in order to prevent fraud by the use of an indirect indication of origin on imported goods, or their false marking after importation. The general result of their inquiries is that the Act has been most beneficial to the manufacturing interests of Great Britain, and that the importation of fraudulently marked goods, or of goods bearing a false indication of origin, has materially diminished since the Act came into operation. As the English Act has been in operation nearly two years longer than the Indian, this is satisfactory, for it shows that legislation can without difficulty put an end to the particular kinds of fraud against which both Acts were directed. The inquiries of the English Committee, however, would have been more instructive to us in India if, say, a couple of witnesses from Lancashire, interested in the cotton industry, had laid before the Committee their experience of "false indications of origin" as exhibited upon cotton bales coming from India. The Committee, we know, have pronounced against a proposal for the compulsory marking of all goods imported into the United Kingdom with their place of origin. But the whole spirit and the express provisions of the Act are directed against false descriptions of the place of origin, and it is certain that if a few cotton importers had been examined by the Committee, sufficient evidence would have been forthcoming that, except in a conventional sense which is year by year becoming more misleading, an enormous portion of the cotton imported into England from India is imported under an inaccurate trade description of the district of origin. We need, in fact, only change the names of places and products in some of the evidence which was placed before the Committee to make it applicable to everyday occurrences in the cotton trade between India and England which somehow have escaped the operations of the Merchandize Marks Act. An opportunity will perhaps be found before long for showing that the spirit of the Merchandize Marks Act, the English as well as the Indian, is constantly being violated in this country, and we believe, despite the objection of the House of Commons Committee to a clause making compulsory the marking of the indication of origin, that many people influentially interested in the cotton trade would welcome an addition to the Indian Act which would make it compulsory, when a bale of "Broach" cotton is one part Broach and three parts Mhowa, to indicate the proportions on the bale. Recent legislation shows an increasing desire on the part of the trading world to know what they are buying, and the more nearly the thing supplied is made to conform to the description of it the better it will be for commercial morality and commercial propriety. The clients of Messrs. Devendahl and Kuentzel—if they have any—would find a poor market for their cognac if they were to label it "made from cognac essence and spirits of wine"; and whether you are buying cotton or cognac, it is a sound rule of business that when you ask for a thing you should see that you get it.

A "WELL-INFORMED correspondent" of the *Pioneer*—which seems to mean a correspondent committed to the official view of the question—ventures the opinion that the Great Indian Peninsula Company are crying out before they are hurt, in the matter of the operation of the Indian Railways Act. The statement is true, so far as it goes, for the sections of the Act which threaten to interfere with the contractual rights of the Companies have not yet been put into operation. The moment that they are, we shall undoubtedly hear that a suit has been entered in England against the Secretary of State, and if we may judge from the confidence—the almost contemptuous confidence—with which some of the most eminent Parliamentary counsel of the day have assailed the position of the Government, there should be little doubt of the result. If this is the official view of the matter—or anything like it—which has been put forward in the *Pioneer*, it is difficult to think that the Government have a strong case. Contracts, we are told, are undoubtedly subject to general legislation, "and the Railway Companies cannot put their case higher than the English Companies, which, notwithstanding their special Acts of Parliament, have constantly been interfered with by subsequent general enactment." This is true enough; equally true is it that the observation has no possible application to the subject under consideration. For the interference of which the "well-informed" correspondent speaks is an interference by one Act of Parliament with the provisions of another Act which has gone before—an exercise of ordinary legislative power which challenges no protest, except in the case of plain uncompensated injury to existing private rights. But nothing of the kind is supposed in the present controversy. It is not with one Act of Parliament amending or providing new methods of interpreting and applying the provisions of another that guaranteed companies have to deal, but with an Act of a subordinate legislature which is designed to operate in derogation of rights acquired under contracts with the Secretary of State, these contracts themselves, as having been concluded under the express authority of Parliament, having little short of a statutory value. Whether the Imperial Parliament would have an equitable right to modify the contracts without the consent of the companies who were parties to them is a question that may fairly be discussed. The position of the Imperial Parliament in relation to the companies is obviously different from that of the Indian Legislature. The companies were formed quite independently of its authority, and there must be enormous strength in any contention of the companies which treats as *ultra vires* the interference by the Indian Legislature with rights originating in English statutes. That contracts are subject to general legislation might be readily admitted, even if the principle were not laid down for us by a well-informed correspondent. But the questions "What contracts?" and "What legislation?" have an obvious relevance to the proposition. One consideration appears to have been lost sight of by those who have thought it such a simple matter to ignore contract rights in legislation about railways. The Secretary of State's guarantee is an integral element in the contract, the rights arising out of which the Select Committee at Simla did not think it necessary to exempt from the operations of the new Act. Suppose the receipts of one of the older guaranteed railways were insufficient to yield an interest of more than four per cent.? If "the public benefit" is a sufficient warrant for interfering with contracts, would it not be an easy thing for the Government of India to satisfy themselves that while they can borrow at three per cent., it is an absurd thing to go on guaranteeing five per cent. to the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Companies. Yet what is there in the guarantee that makes it a more unalterable provision in the contracts than any others?

THE rabbit plague in New South Wales has lately become more urgent and serious than ever. The Melbourne strikes are nothing to it. The strikes will be settled one way or another in a few weeks at the most, for there is a genial good sense amongst the Australian workmen from which it is possible to hope much. But the rabbit is a constant factor in the agricultural economy of Australia, and a factor, too, endowed with a quality of arithmetical progression. At last, in New South Wales, agricultural writers are putting upon paper this appalling estimate of the rabbit question. "Kill the rabbits, or they will kill you." The prospects are, in some districts at all events, as bad as that. The *Sydney Mail*, writing on the subject a month ago, says:—"That under the present condition the colour which marks the rabbit-infested areas will gradually keep extending over the colony's map, is as certain as the rising of the tide on the coast line." In one district the rabbits are increasing at such an alarming rate that it is calculated that they now eat as much herbage and edible scrub as the sheep, and some stockowners have already begun to think about reducing their stocks in consequence. In some parts of the same district, notwithstanding an exceptionally good rainfall, there has been no feed, and this is attributed entirely to the rabbit pest. As to the remedy, the colonies, after paying M. Pasteur liberally to suggest a method of getting rid of rabbits by inoculating them with an easily disseminated virus, have foresworn Pasteurism as a dangerous and doubtful remedy. The colonists seem to be falling back upon the method of enclosing each holding or group of holdings in wire net fencing, leaving to each occupant to look after the rabbits within his own fence. The idea of organizing a corps of rabbit-shooters for colonial service from the ranks of the Dunlos and the Marmaduke Woods has not yet been acted upon, it being still doubtful if any possible way exists of making gentlemen of this kind useful to society. A recent meeting representing the occupants of considerably over two million acres of the rabbit infested country decided upon compulsory net fencing as "the basis of future legislation on the rabbit question, and the State, as landlord, was asked to give material assistance in fencing. Already the State has done a good deal in this direction, for the rabbit-proof fencing which the New South Wales Government is putting up along the South Australian border will extend nearly three hundred and fifty miles and will cost about £30,000. But that is a small portion of the work that has to be done before the pest can be exterminated, and perhaps after having done this much to keep South Australian rabbits out of the colony, New South Wales would do better to trust in the main to the landholders themselves to put down the rabbits within their own fences.

I AM inclined to agree with a Service contemporary, which considers the re-commissioning of men-of-war abroad to be a piece of false economy in the long run, writes *Truth*, "since it often leads to ships passing muster and being regarded as effective when they are very far from being so." The decision of the Admiralty to re-commission the Garnet on the East Indian station, is one, therefore, the wisdom of which must certainly be questioned, when it is remembered that this ship is of a type which is now virtually played out; that her rate of speed is a low one, and that, in other respects, she is far from being an efficient man-of-war. If the Lords of the Admiralty have a better ship ready to take the Garnet's place, she ought, in justice to the officers and crew of the latter, to be sent out to the East Indies; and if they have no efficient substitute, the more shame to them after the millions which have been voted for the Navy.

AN extraordinary incident occurred in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, the other day. A man walked up to the dais where the magistrate was sitting hearing a case, and handed him something wrapped up in a *pipal* leaf, which, when opened, was found to contain his wife's nose. The husband having asserted his authority had come in to take the consequences. And to think, exclaims the *Pioneer*, that such a being is without a vote!

A NUMBER of Europeans who formed part of the running staff of the North-Western Railway, have been thrown out of employment, owing to reduction of establishment in consequence of decreased traffic. As their deposits in the provident fund have not yet been paid them, says the Lahore paper, several Europeans who, not long ago, worked as drivers and guards on the N.-W. Railway, are to be seen wandering about in a state of temporary destitution; because, as they allege, their deposits in the provident fund have not yet been paid to them. Four such Europeans have recently applied to be admitted into the Lahore workhouse; and there are likely to be more applicants. To sa
that this is not as it should be, if the men's exp
nation of the cause of their destitution is co
is mild.

IT is believed that the greatest achieven
the way of telephone communication is
the telephone between New York and C
By this medium audible converse is held
two persons standing just one thousand mile
Poor Europe has not yet come up to mu
than one-half this distance. The telepho
tween Paris and Marseilles covers 562½
which is a long way short of the New Yo
Chicago; but the Paris and Marseilles stan
all that, only second in the list of the long-d
telephones.

THERE was a curious scene in
days ago, says the *Catholic News*,
Garnier, and six or eight priests alo
went by invitation to a meeting
Anarchists and entered into cont
them. The Abbé Garnier replied to
which had been made upon the Chur
paved the way for sweaters and ex
having prevented by superstition th
struggling for their rights); he de
labours among the working classes
and declared that in the future th
take a leading part in the solut
problem. The remarkable fact is
was received with attention and
deep impression seemed to be mad

M. JULES CLARETIE, we are info
correspondent, at the Henri IV.
the prizes and spoke a good de
Augier, who was educated ther
author for his docility and freed
proved by the manuscript of "
M. Claretie held in his hand.
school copy-book, sometimes
but more often in pencil as M.
foot of a tree in the park of Sa
it was finished, the author ask
look over it, just as a school-
theme to a professor. The ann
gin were frequently such as, "
lively enough," "Interest lags
cut here with advantage." M.
marginal observations in ev
always cut considerably where
to condense.

A GLOVEMAKER in Vienna,
a correspondent's account of
Simon Glover in enthusiasm
and mastery of his craft, ha
little book on the glove. Th
a lively manner. Details of
ture are relieved by anecdote
torical narrative. The auth
different nations wear their
fathers wore theirs. The ing
tising anecdote is exemplif
ple story:—A baron and
betrothed for some time,
races, when the countes
"Ah, I am afraid you d
to, Muki!" The baron
"What makes you th
lady bends her head low,
to take ages in buttoning
you do them in a twink

WILL no one deliver
Continent, asks a corr
who fasten upon him
imaginary services?
towns he declares, th
begins before the pass
boat. A perfect swarn
looking upon him as th
men wear some form
them a certain sham
pretend to be connect
ment; others purport
matters relating to t
all demand money fo
while the duly-accredi
work, and are frequent
are not complied with
pests, the traveller has
touts, who persist in
lands in broken Englis
by force to take such
and umbrellas, out of
dent thinks the auth
abating these nuisance

THE humanitarians h
their care, and not, pe
The details of the hor
have been published
farmers affirm to be ne
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animals, and it is pr
performed at all, an
animals which involve
while the animal is u
form. The practice is
its humanity, but also
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to some people to be ca
too far into farm work
practical sort in it. If
healthful growth is arr
of the owner of the
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that helps towards thi

THE Cafe Procope
from the Parisian pr
good, was at one time
It was founded by o
year 1689. At th
Freron, and Mercier
from 10 in the morn
time he quaffed h
in twenty cups—o
and at other times
First Revolution s
It stood throughout
tion. The old tab
it was considered sa
the carpenter. Gamb
Here sat Gustave Flo
Raoul Rigault. Then ca
mune; the cafe became de
no more.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE WATERLOO MEMORIAL.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge unveiled the new Waterloo Memorial yesterday. The weather was unfortunately most unfavourable, the ceremony being conducted in torrents of rain.

A MOUNTAINEERING DISASTER.

A distressing mountaineering disaster is reported in a Geneva telegram. A party, consisting of Count Villanova and eight others, set out on Monday for the purpose of ascending Mont Blanc. Before reaching the summit, however, the whole party perished.

Particulars of the casualty are not yet known.

THE VACANT GARTER.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

The Vienna journals announce that the Prince of Wales will visit Bucharest, in September next, for the purpose of conferring the Order of the Garter on the King of Roumania.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE UNVEILING OF THE WATERLOO MONUMENT.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

The Duke of Cambridge yesterday unveiled an imposing monument erected in the cemetery at [illegible] Brussels, over the remains of the [illegible] at Waterloo, and whose remains [illegible] from the original graves and [illegible] to Evere.

THE CHOLERA.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

Advices from Durban state that another death has occurred among the cholera cases landed from the Congella, but the rest have recovered.

THE MOMBASSA-VICTORIA NYANZA RAILWAY.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

The first sod of the Railway from Mombassa to Victoria Nyanza has been turned.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN HUNGARY.

VIENNA, AUG. 26.

The famous wine centre of Tokay, in the north-east of Hungary has been totally burnt.

Seven thousand inhabitants have been returned homeless and are without food.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 26.

The Senate has resolved to close the debate on the Tariff Bill by the 8th September at the latest.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, AUGUST 27.

The annual Polo Tournament, which promises to surpass in the quality of sport as it certainly does in the number of entries any that has preceded it, was begun this afternoon, when the two first rounds of the first ties were played off. The attendance, owing to the counter-attraction of the immersion of the taboots, was not as large as it would otherwise have been. The ground was as hard and as slippery as polished steel, but strange to say there was only one fall during the evening. The first game was between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Lancashire Fusiliers. The Bombay representatives were Messrs. E. E. Steel, Cecil Grey, E. L. Barton, and F. A. Prevost. The Lancashire Fusiliers were Messrs. S. E. Steele, Norris, J. N Whyte, and E. Woolmer. It was a very hollow affair, the Bombay men out-played their opponents at all points, and won a procession by seven goals to love. Mr. Steel, as forward, and Mr. Prevost, back, especially distinguished themselves. The game on the whole was slow, and Bombay, knowing the weakness of their antagonists, played rather loosely. They will have to play a great deal more carefully to beat such teams as the Poona Horse, the Veterinary School, and the first team of the Fusiliers. In the first round Mr. Grey hit a goal three minutes after play was started. In the second round, another goal was credited to Bombay, hit from Mr. Barton's stick. In the third round, the Bombay men increased their goal to six—two goals by Mr. Grey, one by Mr. Barton, and one by Mr. Steel. Mr. Steel added another notch in the last round.

The second game between the Poona Horse and the second team of the Royal Fusiliers was faster and more interesting. The sides were fairly evenly balanced, the Cavalry being a little better mounted if anything. As far as individual play was concerned Mr. Ducat was far and away superior to any of those engaged. He hit very clean and hard, and it was quite a treat to see the way in which he bore down all opposition. He was the mainstay of his side for without him they should have been defeated. The Fusiliers all played well, and with a little luck would have made the finish even more exciting than it was. Mr. FitzClarence made a brilliant forward, and the three goals credited to his side were struck by him. The sides were: Poona Horse,—Captain Carthew, Yorstoun W. C., Messrs. Lockhart, Muir, and Ducat, and Captain Forbes. Royal Fusiliers second team—Messrs. C. C. Carr, C. FitzClarence, Barton, and S. F. Lawford. In the first quarter Mr. Ducat hit two goals to one from a magnificent drive over a quarter of a length of the whole ground. The Fusiliers then pulled themselves together, and backing up well beat their opponents back to their quarters, to which they laid a determined seige, and in spite of the determined play of Messrs. Forbes and Ducat, Mr. FitzClarence opened a breach, and scored. The second round was productive of some very fast play up and down the ground, in which Mr. Ducat and Forbes and FitzClarence and Lawford showed to great advantage. Mr. FitzClarence claimed another goal almost immediately after play was restarted off a fine run by Barton, and then towards the end of the quarter Ducat again hit the ball through the flags. The fourth quarter was rather a bad one for the Fusiliers who however played up pluckily, but then the opponents had the best of them and Mr. Ducat once more scored. The last quarter provided only two minutes' play in which time the Fusiliers playing altogether diminished their opponent's lead by one. It is a strange coincidence that all the goals on one side were achieved by Ducat, and all on the other by FitzClarence.

To-morrow the Poona Gymkhana play the 18th Hussars and the Royal Artillery the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. The latter is likely to be an exciting contest.

THE ANNUAL STAFF DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 27.

The annual Staff Dinner at Simla will be held at the United Service Club on September 27, the Adjutant General presiding.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

Sir Andrew Scoble will pay a visit to Hyderabad, probably in November, before Government reassembles at Calcutta.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS FOR ATTOCK CAMP.

Cavalry Regiments, attending the Attock Camp, will be brigaded as follows :—3rd Dragoon Guards, and 11th, and 19th Bengal Lancers, together ; and the Guides Cavalry 9th Bengal Lancers, and two squadrons of 15th Bengal Lancers together.

COLONEL MACGREGOR STEWART.

Colonel Macgregor Stewart, whose nomination to the post of Deputy Quarter Master General of the Indian Army at Head Quarters was lately announced, has determined to remain in England.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 27.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore has returned to Bangalore from Madras, his early departure being due to the present unhealthy condition of this city.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

129 persons died of cholera last week, the death rate being 74½ per thousand.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THE Mohurrum festival which, during its continuance of the last ten days, converted the Mahomedan quarters of the city into scenes of excitement, and religious fervour—not free from elements of the ludicrous in some of its phases—terminated yesterday, when the "taboots" or "tazzias," were immersed into the sea at Carnac Bunder. Perhaps in no civilised country in the world is a community more agitated by religious fervour, or puts on with greater earnestness the outward symbols of sorrow, than the Mahomedans during the Mohurrum. The festival marks the anniversary of the violent deaths of Hussan and Hoosein—of the former by poison in A. D. 669, and of the latter on the plains of Kerbella in Turkish Arabia in A. D. 680. They were the sons of Ali, son-in-law of the prophet Mahomed ; and after the murder of their father by the contrivances of the Khaliff Yezid, they removed with their families from Shawan, the capital of their father's dominions, to Medina. The elder brother, Hussan, voluntarily abdicated to avoid embroiling the state any longer in civil wars ; but shortly afterwards he was poisoned by the servitors of Yezid. Tired of King Yezid's tyrannical rule the people of Shawan some years later invited the younger brother, Hoosein, to return to his capital and assume his lawful right as Imam (*i. e.*, leader of the faithful). Hoosein accepted the invitation, but after his arrival at Shawan, he was treacherously seized by order of Yezid, and murdered by being hurled down from a precipice at Kerbella ; while his two sons were murdered for the sake of the reward offered for their heads. Their deaths form the subject of mourning during the first ten days of the month of Mohurrum. The Mahomedans are divided into two sects, the Shias and the Sunnis, whose ancient animosity is in danger of being fanned into fresh fury by the slightest spark during the Mohurrum. The main difference between the beliefs of the Shias and the Sunnis is that the former hold that Ali, being a kinsman of the prophet, was entitled to succeed him as the first Khaliff, and they maintain that the prophet had so ordained, but that the other Khaliffs deprived him of his right, and left him to succeed as the last of them. The Sunnis, on the other hand, fully uphold the propriety of what actually came to pass after the death of the prophet, and maintain that the order in which the four Khaliffs succeeded each other was the right one. There is no difference of opinion regarding the claims of either Hussan or Hoosein. They were not Khaliffs, but were only Imams (*i. e.*, leaders of the faithful). According to the Sunnis doctrine the prophet had said that there should be only four Khaliffs after him ; and the Khaliffate, in its true sense, ended with Ali, the last of the four Khaliffs, and subsequently became more of a political nature than a religious one. The Sunnis mourn the deaths of Hussan and Hoosein quite as much as the Shias, the difference in their feelings being that the more enlightened Sunnis do not approve of "taboots," "panjahs," and other outward symbols of grief, which they consider as almost amounting to idolatry. There are many Sunnis who visit the "imambaras" (*i. e.*, assembly rooms), and attend the meetings held there for the recitation of an account of the deaths of Hussan and Hoosein. Hoosein's vicissitudes, his fortitude, and courage, are, however, regarded with intense enthusiasm by the Shias ; and they are consequently remarkably good haters of those Mussulmans who do not partake of their feelings. On the night of the ninth day, known as the "Kattal-ka-ratt," (*i. e.*, the night of slaughter), the excitement, among the Shias culminates. Large numbers of them assemble at the "imambaras" to hear the recital of the tale of the deaths of their heroes. The tale is read aloud by a priest, while his hearers shout aloud at intervals, and beat themselves on their bare breasts with the palms of their hands till the blood spurts from the wounded flesh, working themselves into a condition of frantic and real grief, screaming "Hai, Hoosein, kush ta shood," *i. e.*, Alas, Hoosein is killed. The "taboots" are carried about on the night of the ninth day through the Mahomedan quarters of the city. On the afternoon of the tenth day, that is yesterday, the "taboots" in the different divisions of the city were moved, under the directions of the police, towards the Bhendy Bazaar Road, past Phaidhonee, through Kalbadevi, and along the Esplanade Cross Road, on to the Crawford Markets, and further on to the Carnac Bunder Overbridge, which leads to Cooly Bunder, where they were dipped in the sea. That was the closing act of the festival. The police arrangements for the preservation of order during the festival, which were skilfully made, were admirably carried out ; and the public peace remained undisturbed.

THE APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

THE Committee appointed by the Senate of the University of Bombay for the purpose of enquiring into the working of the present system of appointing Examiners and suggesting such improvements and reforms as may appear desirable and practicable have drawn up the following report :—"As certain questions concerning the instructions to Examiners, and the conduct of examinations generally, which some of the members of the Committee desired to include in the enquiry, were, in the opinion of the majority of the Committee, not within the scope of the resolution of the Senate appointing the Committee, we think it desirable, in view of the difference of opinion which exists with reference to the exact meaning of the Senate's instructions, to ask the Senate how it desires the Committee should now proceed in carrying out the enquiry." In connection with the above, Mr. P. M. Mehta and the Rev. Dr. Mayr have given due notice of their intention to propose "that the Committee be instructed to include, within the scope of their enquiries and suggestions, the whole system of our University examinations, its working, and especially the guarantees it gives for the uniformity of standards from year to year, and in the different optional languages and groups."

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR and H. E. Sir George Greaves have consented to become patrons of the Society. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood has been elected president. The third annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and photography will be held next February. The prospectus will be issued next month, and the honorary secretary will be thankful to receive offers of prizes from any members of the Society.

RECRUITS FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

THAT the difficulty of obtaining good recruits for the Native Army in this Presidency is increasing year by year is a proposition which unfortunately requires no demonstration. As things stand at present, the supply is by no means equal to the demand occasioned by even the ordinary waste of peace time ; from every side we hear the same complaints of recruiting parties being out for months, and sending in recruits in numbers quite out of proportion to the requirements of their regiments. Although a deficiency of three or four per cent. per regiment may not be a serious matter at present, still with regard to possible eventualities it cannot be lightly regarded. The waste in peace time is small compared with what it would be during a prolonged, or even a short, but hardly fought, campaign, especially if the battle-field were, as most of the scenes of the active employment of Native troops have been, in a climate and under conditions most trying to their health and physique. We are indebted to an up-country contemporary for a rough-and-ready explanation of this falling off in the supply of recruits, which, however, we are hardly inclined to accept as thoroughly satisfactory. The dying out of the martial spirit before the advance of civilization ; the preference for peaceful (and well-paid) employment, the superiority of less civilized, and presumably less effeminate, frontier tribes as soldiers, savours strongly of hasty generalization from imperfect recollections of early European history and Gibbon's Decline and Fall. We yield to none in our admiration for the soldierly qualities of the Sikh, Punjabi, and Goorkha, but we hesitate to accept a theory which, pushed to its logical conclusion, must in time, with advancing civilization and increased prosperity, reduce their value as fighting material. Similarly, without very much stronger proof than has been adduced, we are not inclined to accept the degeneracy of the Mahratta of to-day as a fact, or to regard the present dearth of recruits as a proof of the decay of the martial spirit among the castes from which our army has been recruited in the past ; and while we are ready to admit that the competition of the labour market affects recruiting prejudicially, we think that there are other causes at work which are as much, or more, answerable for the present difficulty in keeping our army up to strength, than the openings for employment on railway extensions or Bombay industries.

Before considering the causes which make it hard to fill up vacancies in the ranks, it would be as well to bear in mind that the waste, or in other words the number, of recruits required annually is greater now than formerly. This is due chiefly to two comparatively recent innovations—the formation of the Reserve for the Native Army, and the order giving the sepoy after three years' service the right of claiming his discharge. The former has not so far proved a very serious drain, as the total number of reservists in the Presidency is only some 500 or 600, but the latter, even with the restriction that the discharge is only claimable when the regiment is within a certain percentage of full strength, has been, and still continues, a regular source of depletion. At three years' service the novelty has worn off, and nothing remains but a sense of the eternal right-turn, left-turn of the drill ground, a strange confusion of musketry technicalities in the memory, complicated by a soreness of the right shoulder, lingering regrets for monthly rupees stopped to adjust the hardly even yet balanced ledger, and a dream of good-conduct pay so far off in the future, and apparently to be reached only by a long road of uncongenial tasks—that it needs but some slight annoyance to make the young soldier determine to take his discharge and leave a service, of which he has only tasted the bitter rind and never even reached the sweeter fruit within. Perhaps, at no time of a soldier's life is he more inclined to grumble than in his third or fourth year. The anticipated easy time that he expected on being dismissed his drill, has not come ; promotion and good conduct pay so glibly spoken of by the recruiting party by which he was enlisted, seem just as far off as ever ; habits of discipline and regularity have not yet become second nature ; and he cannot help contrasting his present position with what he imagines it would be in his native village. The idea grows, and he appears at [illegible]cious the dream of independence at home often turns out to be, is proved by the number of men who re-enlist after thus taking their discharge, but this does not deter others from doing the same thing, often with the same result. As men grow older in the service they think less and less of claiming their discharge. The regiment becomes their home, stoppages grow lighter, and their pay increases, prospects of promotion increase, and there is comparatively little waste from this cause. We cannot help thinking, therefore, that a modification of this order would be beneficial not only to the service, but also to the men themselves. If, for instance, discharge were only claimable after five years' service, but it were left to the discretion of the Commanding Officer to grant discharges, on satisfactory evidence of necessity, after three years' service, the benefits which it would appear were originally intended to be secured to the sepoy under this order would still remain, while the abuse which has crept in would be remedied. As matters stand now, it is not unusual to hear a sepoy demand his discharge when he has, in his opinion, been passed over for promotion, or denied leave not sanctioned by regulations, or forbidden to bring his brother-in-law's second cousins to live with his already large family in the lines. That such a development was contemplated when the order was framed, is more than doubtful, but there can be no doubt that it is prejudicial to discipline and a source of undue waste in our Native Army ; and at the same time fills our recruiting grounds with a number of discontented individuals whose openly expressed opinions of service in the ranks are certainly not likely to render the youth of the neighbourhood anxious for enlistment or keen on a soldier's life. Thus for every man sent out recruiting there is at least one, and possibly two or three, who are busy in the contrary direction, not for a time, like the recruiting party, but permanently poisoning the minds of possible *ummedwars* for enlistment. In this order then we find not only a source of continual waste, but also a cause affecting prejudicially the refilling of the vacancies occasioned by this waste. Nor are these three years' men the only ones who carry home with them a tale of discontent to spread throughout our recruiting grounds. The improvement in the Native Army within the last dozen years or so, has been most marked ; a higher standard of efficiency has been demanded and obtained all round ; military training is no longer confined to a few battalion movements in the mornings during the cold weather, but spreads over the whole year in various instructional courses, a larger amount of work and greater individual intelligence is required among the sepoys while in the non-commissioned and commissioned ranks not only more general education, but also more technical knowledge is demanded. The change has been so rapid in comparison with the length of service in the Native Army, that many of those now serving, and a very large number of those sepoys pensioned within the last few years, still remember the easy-going days of old and institute comparisons by no means favourable to the present state of military service under the Sirkar. As the pensioner of to-day sits at the village gossip shop under the banyan tree and discusses the changes in military service with the still more ancient pensioner of some quarter of a century ago, it is certain that the views expressed are not such as to induce the village youth to listen with eagerness to the blandishments of the next recruiting party that comes that way and be in a hurry to leave his village to join the colours. It is the old story over again. Chiplun may be far from Pall Mall, and the village banyan tree a sorry representative of the Raj, but the sentiments as to the ultimate destination of the service uttered by the veteran grumblers in both places, are strikingly similar, though pensioned Havaldar Ram Sawant's words are addressed to a more attentive and more impressionable audience and do more harm. The youthful Mahratta has a great veneration for age, and is apt to take the remarks of his elders for gospel. He, moreover, lacks the critical faculty to see how far Ram Sawant's remarks are prompted by purely personal grievances. The consequence is that he comes to the conclusion that he will choose some other profession, and avoid service in the army. That this is an impediment to recruiting which time will remove, we firmly believe. The number of native officers and non-commissioned officers who, recognising that a thorough knowledge of their profession is the only road to advancement, devote their energies to perfecting themselves in the various branches of military knowledge, is yearly increasing, and when it comes to their time to retire to their villages on pension, there will be less gossip under the banyan of the palmy days of "Aram" and a more intelligent recognition of the fact that though the work may be harder and the educational requirements higher, much has been done and much still is being done, to improve the condition, prospects, and comfort of the native soldier.

So far we have considered only the influences detrimental to recruiting which are at work in the recruiting grounds. We now come to another and different cause of the difficulty in keeping our regiments up to strength, and one for which Commanding Officers are to a great extent responsible, though the regulations on the subject might, as we hope to show, be slightly modified with advantage. Every Commanding Officer is inspired by a laudable desire to have a "fine" regiment, and most of them, in striving after the ideal, endeavour to obtain men of a height above the average of the inhabitants of the larger part of our recruiting grounds. Consequently they have been largely dependent on Central India—and before orders were issued to the contrary, on the Punjab—to a more limited, but still an appreciable extent. Nor were they at all particular that the recruits obtained were *bona fide* inhabitants of the district in which they were enlisted, and it would be no exaggeration to say, by far the greater number of those enlisted nominally in Rajputana were absolutely unconnected with the country to which they were shown as belonging in the returns. Fine-looking men they were, doubtless, but their clear cut features and nasal twang told plainly of their birthplace in the vicinity of the sacred Ganges. Beyond their looks, they had little to recommend them. Some few might turn out well, but for the most part they were wanting in soldierly qualities, and the obliquity of their views on the rights of property, combined with the extraordinary development of their bump of acquisitiveness frequently led to unpleasant occurrences in the lines, and more serious disturbances in the neighbouring bazaars. With the more stringent enforcement of the rules regarding the enlistment of foreigners, the surreptitious enlistment of these men has become more difficult, and the difference has to be made up from the Concan and Deccan chiefly, where it is next to impossible to obtain recruits with even a decent, not to say a good, chest measurement, who come up to the requirements of a "fine" regiment as regards height. Taken all round the Mahratta is a good useful soldier, but his utility does not increase with his height ; and in striving to get tall men for the ranks, much of the very best material is left behind. The minimum height according to existing regulations for Bombay Infantry is 5ft. 6in, and this, we think might with advantage be reduced to 5ft. 5in. providing a larger proportionate chest measurement was insisted on. The conditions of life in the Concan and Deccan, both climatic and social, do not tend to produce a big race of men, and when increased height is found, it is generally more than counterbalanced by deficient chest measurement. In the struggle therefore after a delusive standard of height to maintain a so-called fine regiment there is more than a tendency to reject the pick of the material so far as strength, activity, and endurance is concerned. A regiment of Maharattas with an average height of 5'6½ may not look as imposing as one of 5'8¾, but man for man they will be better men, and with equal numbers in the ranks, the smaller regiment will occupy the greater length in line. We have now two grenadier regiments, for which the minimum height is 5'7, and the supply of recruits over that standard with good chest measurement and physique generally would be just about sufficient to keep, say, three such regiments up to strength. At the present moment owing to the two grenadier regiments being in different links, we have six regiments trying more or less to recruit up to the 5'7 standard. By a slight change, say an exchange of places between 2nd and 8th, the number of regiments recruiting up to the higher standard of [illegible] making [illegible] they would be placed in the best position for getting recruits of the required height and physique ; while the regiments historically connected would once again be closely associated.

Some four years ago, when Belgaum as a military station was handed over to Madras, there were those who predicted that the transfer would have an injurious effect upon the recruiting for our Native Army, and it would seem that their prediction has been verified, and that we must reckon the loss of the only military station in one of our largest recruiting areas among the causes of the present dearth of recruits. Local interest and a good local connexion are strong factors in successful recruiting, and in giving up these we have lost much of our hold over the eligible recruiting material of the district. To look forward to regaining Belgaum would be to expect the improbable, and our present system of recruiting is hardly calculated of itself to maintain the connection as it should be kept up. The best recruiting agents are men on furlough at their homes, and though this is recognised by regulations, not only are there no inducements held out to encourage men on furlough bringing back their young friends and relations to the regiment with them on their return, but in doing so they even incur a certain amount of pecuniary risk. If the Commanding Officers desire to avail themselves of the services of their furlough men to bring back recruits to the colours, it is necessary to guarantee them at all events against loss, the expense falling on the regimental funds, which as a rule can ill afford to meet such calls ; nor is it right that they should, when it is remembered that the burden of keeping them up falls chiefly, if not entirely, on the British Officers of the regiment, who are already quite sufficiently taxed without being called upon to assist Government in keeping the regiment up to strength. If, in addition to more liberal rules regarding the enlistment of recruits by furlough men, a small pecuniary inducement in the form of an allowance per head for each recruit eventually passed as fit, were sanctioned, a great impetus would be given to this form of recruiting and a saving effected, both in the number of recruiting parties, and in the length of their absence from regimental head-quarters, and as a natural consequence in the charges for batta, &c., to the recruiting parties.

We have dealt chiefly with what may be termed the internal causes prejudicially affecting the recruiting for our Native Army at present, not because we ignore the effect of the competition of the external labour market, but because we think it well, before laying the blame on outside causes, to look "to home" as the Americans say. Much has been done of late years to improve the condition of the sepoy ; still we trust that the future will see a yet greater improvement in his position commensurate with the increase in the standard of efficiency required. One point we must insist on : and that is the obvious unfairness of giving the sepoy on enlistment an allowance nominally to cover the cost of his kit, but in reality little more than sufficient to pay for half of what he is required to maintain. Now that the initial expense incurred in the outfit of the recruit has been officially recognised as being about Rs. 55 we hope that the day is not far distant when the present Rs. 35 kit-money will be increased so as to cover the whole cost and allow the young soldier to start fair on his Rs. 7 a month unencumbered by debt, and its consequent stoppages. This is obviously short-sighted policy to give young men any cause or excuse to stint themselves in food at the very time that good and sufficient nourishment is most essential to the proper development of thews and sinews for the service of the State. Nothing tends more to grumbling and dissatisfaction than the discovery that the promised rate of pay is merely nominal and reduced to a very different actual figure by compulsory stoppages. The lighter stoppages can be made the more popular will service in the Native Army become, and if they could be abolished altogether, except in cases of neglect or carelessness, it would be an excellent thing. The native soldier is not an expensive article, and if he is worth keeping up at all, as the yearly increasing efficiency of our Native Army would lead us to suppose, he is worth the slight extra expense involved in making him contented and rendering service with the colours popular among the classes from which our recruits are drawn.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

CIVIL *VS.* MILITARY.

A SOMEWHAT uninteresting game was the result of yesterday's cricket on the Gymkhana-ground between two teams playing under the above title. The Military, playing, as they were, an officer's team, without, as usual, some assistance from the rank-and-file at Colaba, were hopelessly deficient of any bowling worth the name, and in batting, though they appeared fairly strong on paper, they went down before Mr. Raikes' bowling as if they had never played a slow bowler before. Mr. E. E. Steel is at Poona, figuring in the Polo Tournament there, as also Mr. Prevost ; so the Civilians were not playing up to strength, but they proved quite strong enough, and had Mr. Steel been trundling at the other end, there is no saying what the soldiers might not have been dismissed for. Whether due to the slow Bombay wickets or not, it is undoubtedly a fact that there is hardly one batsman in the Gymkhana who can play with any certainty a slow bowler of the quality of either of the two gentleman named. Mr. Barton, for instance, who is usually good for some runs against either medium or fast bowling, was again, as he too often is, beaten by the slow bowler yesterday, and this is his second year of Bombay wickets. And batsman after batsman did little better. Mr. Raikes was seen at his best, and the majority of runs made off him were from miss-hits that only Providence directed should not fall into somebody's hands. We can only attribute this incapacity to play slow bowling to the fact that there neither is, nor ever has been, a professional slow bowler at the Gymkhana nets for practice. This applies equally to a really fast bowler also, and the natural result is, that whenever one of either class is met with in a match, there is a lamentable display of batting by men whose net play would lead one to expect something far better. The features of the play yesterday were two fine batting performances by Mr. Edyvean and Mr. Raikes' first-rate bowling. The former was in his happiest vein throughout each innings, and the "eye" that he must possess to play in the free style he does, is well calculated to be the envy of many who may be more correct bats, but who wish that they could go and do likewise. A catch out in the country terminated each of his innings, both falling to Mr. Barton, whose safe pair of hands in the deep-field partially redeems his batting. Mr. Raikes' splendid analysis confirms his present reputation of being the best bowler Bombay has seen for some time. His variations of pitch, pace, and break are at times most masterly, and, with one exception, all his wickets were clean bowled. With two such bowlers as Mr. Steel and Mr. Raikes, and such a formidable array of batting talent as the Gymkhana can this year produce, it is indeed a sad pity that the Parsee matches have fallen through ; and, as the Parsees' strength seems to increase every year, the Gymkhana appear to have a chance this year they may not have again of redeeming their lost laurels—and a double wreath too—of 1889.

The Civil, who won the toss, appeared at the wickets at about 11-30 and lost Mr. O'Shea at 8, but the second wicket put on 69 runs, and Mr. Gould, who has been very unlucky this year, except during the opening matches, was credited with an excellent innings of 29, and we were glad to see this return of his form, for there is no more hardworking nor painstaking a cricketer than the Honorary Secretary. With the exception of Mr. Edyvean's merry innings of 41, already noticed, and which contained only seven singles, the rest of the innings was chiefly remarkable for a splendid catch in the country by Mr. Lowis, and a remarkable series of byes—18—which was only reduced by four in the second innings also. Such amateur wicket-keeping should really require a long stop to supplement it. Mr. Twiss was credited with 6 wickets for 67, and bowled very well as soon as he had changed ends, but this cost would have been smaller had he not bowled so much to leg.

The soldiers took the wickets shortly after tiffin, and for some time it seemed more than likely that they would not save the follow-on. Mr. Beatty's stay put on 21 runs, but he was never [illegible] Mr. Raikes' slows [illegible] the former's 24 was his largest innings up to date, and the best. One striking feature of the innings was a sudden fit of bowling no-balls which seized Mr. Raikes ; he had apparently got out of his stride and infringed the crease several times. The innings closed for 91, leaving the civil winners by 54 runs. To play out time the latter went in again, and again Mr. Edyvean came to the front with a very dashing 43, till a fine catch by Mr. Barton close to the railings sent him back to the tent. Mr. Durrant was not to be tempted to hit, however, and carried out his bat for a good 19. Mr. Barton who commenced somewhat sensationally by taking 3 wickets for 1 run, but was afterwards hit all over the ground, had the largest share of the wickets. Mr. Beatty's two cost only 9 runs, and he bowled exceedingly steadily for 13 overs, and deserved more success. Full score and analysis :--

CIVIL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. A. P. Gould, b Carnegy	29	b Beatty	0
Mr. C. E. O'Shea, c Carnegy b Twiss	2	b Twiss	0
Mr. J. F. Edyvean, c Barton, b Twiss	41	c Barton, b Lewis	43
Mr. J. B Macbeth, b Carnegy	15	b Beatty	0
Mr. E. B. Raikes, c Lowis, b Twiss	13	not out	7
Mr. H. J. Clark, b Twiss	0	b Barton	11
Mr. N. Durrant, st Phillips, b Twiss	0	not out	19
Mr. W. E. Young, c and b Twiss	8	c Bentinck, b Barton	1
Mr. E. F. Nicholson, c and b Carnegy	1	did not bat.	
Mr. E. H. Douglas, not out	7	c and b Twiss	5
Mr. F. J. Clark, c Beatty, b Carnegy	6	b Barton	0
Extras	23	Extras	20
Total	145	Total for 8 wickets.	112

(Fall of the wickets.)

1st Innings.

1-8 2-77 3-89 4-103 5-104 6-104 7-114 8-118 9-132 10-145

2nd Innings.

1-5 2-18 3-18 4-22 5-22 6-92 7-92 8-99.

MILITARY.

Mr. J. H. Twiss, b F Clark	5
Mr. R. Bentinck, b Raikes	3
Mr. L. N. Beatty, b Raikes	12
Mr. A. E. Barton, b Raikes	0
Mr. C. G. Carnegy, b Raikes	8
Mr. T. R. Phillips, c H Clark, b Macbeth	24
Mr. H. E. Lowis, st Nicholson, b Raikes	12
Mr. H. Burges, not out	14
Mr. A. D. Creagh, b Raikes	0
Mr. H. J. Hojel, b Raikes	2
Mr. A. C. Lovett, c H Clark, b Raikes	2
Extras*	9
Total	91

* Mr. Raikes bowled 7 no-balls.

(Fall of the wickets.)

1-7 2-13 3-13 4-28 5-43 6-63 7-73 8-73 9-86 10-91

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Civil.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Twiss	90	67	2	6	40	36	0	2
Lowis	30	13	2	0	35	14	1	1
Beatty	20	13	2	0	65	9	9	2
Carnegy	63	31	3	4	20	12	1	0
Barton					35	24	1	3

Military.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Raikes	103	41	4	8
F. Clark	65	12	5	1
Macbeth	25	22	0	1
H. Clark	10	7	0	0

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

THE Bombay Light Horse made an excellent muster for a march-out to Mahim yesterday morning. The corps assembled at the Chowpatty Riding School, and under the command of Lieut. Cuffe, marched to the Sands, Capt. Little joining them at Mahim. Despite the difficulties of the monsoon a good deal of drilling has been going on of late, and considering that the regular drill season has not yet begun it speaks well for the officers of the corps that so good an appearance was made yesterday, for a large portion of the muster consisted of recruits of this year. On returning to Bombay the corps were entertained at breakfast at the Bombay Club by the officers.

MOUNT ABU AND ITS TEMPLES.

A MEETING of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Monday, Mr. C. E. Fox in the chair. There were also present the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, C. I. E. ; Kumar Shri Samat Singji of Palitana ; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang ; Mr. J. O'Callaghan ; Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana ; Dr. D. A. De Monte ; Messrs. Jeewanji Jamsetji Mody, and J. H. Steel, Moorarji Goouldas Dewji ; Deputy Surgeon General W. E. Cates ; Drs. J. Gerson da Cunha and D. MacDonald ; Messrs. Rustomjee Pestonji Karkara, A. H. Nazar, W. E. Hart, James MacDonald, M. H. Nazar, Vandravandas Purshotamdas, K. R. Kama, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Pranjivandas Calliandas, and the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the honorary secretary announced to the meeting that His Excellency Lord Harris had done the Society the honor of accepting the office of patron. The honorary secretary then read the following paper on Mount Abu and the Jain Temples of Dailwada :—

Mountain ranges in India have been regarded by the Hindus more as *teerthas*, or sacred places for the gods to reside in—more as suitable sites for temples and fit abodes of Rishis, Mahatmas, Sanyasis and Sadhus devoted to religious and philosophical contemplation and saintly life, than as health resorts for men engaged in the struggle for life in the plains below. There is, perhaps, scarcely a noted hill range in the country, on the cliff or cliffs of which you do not meet with Hindu or Jain temples consecrated to one or other of their gods or *Tirthankars*. Mahableshwar, Girnar, Satrunjaya in this Presidency, and Badrikashram, and other places on the Kailas range on the Himalaya, are illustrations of this remark. In later periods of Indian history some of the hill ranges have served as harbours for plunderers, free-booters and criminal classes, or as places of refuge to ruling chiefs or their rivals engaged in actual warfare ; and in recent times we find that they are the places chiefly inhabited by the aboriginal classes. The existence of hill-forts, such as those of Pratapgad, Sinhagad, Pandavgad and others on the Sahyadri range, testifies to the value, for defensive and offensive purposes, which was attached to such works by Sivaji and the Maratta rulers before the advent of the British Government in India. Under the peace and security of life and property enjoyed under British rule, hill ranges have developed their utility in other directions. They have acquired importance and value as summer seats, where their cool and salubrious climate imparts vigour and health and life to weak constitutions, or as places for industrial settlements by Europeans. Private enterprise of this kind by English planters has enabled India to export tea, coffee, and cinchona, and to grow European vegetables and fruits for consumption in the country. Indian hill stations present varied beauties at different seasons of the year. It is, however, in the month of May, the most trying season of the year, when the temperature in the plains below rises from 96 degs. to 106 degs. in the shade, that the comparative merits of these different hill stations as health resorts come to be somewhat severely tested. Fortunately, in Mahableshwar, Panchgani, Matheran, and Khandala, Bombay has such charming hill stations as health resorts within a few hours' reach by rail, that few of its citizens who can afford to visit them during the hot season, would care to go to more distant mountain ranges, except for special reasons. They can enjoy a change without neglecting their work, or are perhaps better prepared for work after a few days' rest. But a visit to hill stations outside the limits of their presidency often gives opportunities for comparison and points of contrast, which are not without their value or interest. It is with a view to place such points that I submit these notes to the Society, of a visit to Mount Abu paid by me in May last, partly for a change and partly for curiosity.

Abu is a lofty isolated range of mountains on the northern limits of the Bombay Presidency. It is situated in the middle of the Sirohi State, about seven miles west of the Aravali range, and in a line almost parallel. In shape Mount Abu is long and narrow, the length at the top being about fourteen miles by only two to four miles in breadth. The length at the base is about twenty miles. Its direction lies north-north-east and south-south-west. The highest peak of Mount Abu lying near its north end is called Guru Shikhar or the Saint's Pinnacle. It rises to a height of 5,653 feet above the level of the sea. The sanitarium is some 3,000 feet over the plains below, and about 4,000 feet above the sea-level. Colonel Todd [illegible] was used chiefly as a summer residence of the Political Superintendent of Sirohi and of the officers of the Jodhpur Legion. In 1843 barracks and hospitals for European soldiers in Rajputana were put up. About this time also the hill station came to be occupied by the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and his assistants and their establishments, for the hot season. The vakils of the different states in Rajputana who had business relations with the Political officers stationed on the hill, also came to reside there during the hot weather. That useful institution, the Abu Lawrence Asylum or School, for the education of the children of soldiers serving in Rajputana and Western India, was established in 1854 by the late Sir Henry Lawrence. In this manner the station has slowly developed, and now it is for nine months out of twelve, the head-quarters of the Agent to the Governor-General for the Rajputana States, his assistants, and the Durbar vakils. Some forty to fifty bungalows are thus in occupation by the Agency officials. Then, there are the Government offices, such as the post-office, the telegraph-office, a club, bungalows for the military officers and soldiers, and residences for the State vakils. Other bungalows have also been put up for the Maharajas of Jodhpur, Jeypur, Ulwar, and Sirohi. To visitors from the burning plains of Rajputana, Mount Abu is a pleasant retreat in the month of May. Not so, however, to dwellers in Bombay, who would find the journey in the month of May through the hot plains of Gujarat sorely trying. The traveller, starting from the Grant Road Station (Bombay) at about 10 p.m. (Madras time), finds the journey comfortable as far as Ahmedabad ; but from Ahmedabad to Abu Road Station, he feels that he is passing through a hot furnace. The blast of piercing wind blowing about adds fury to the fire. Abu Road Station in reached by the mail train at 3-45 p. m. The traveller from Bombay will, however, do well to halt at Ahmedabad and spend the afternoon there. He could then proceed by the evening train, which leaves at 9 p.m. and travels in the cool hours of the night and early morning, reaching Abu Road Station at 7-25 a. m. Abu Road or Kharedi is now the main route in use by tourists to Mount Abu, the old route by Gorwar, a town about three miles distant from Kharedi, having been given up since the opening of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. There is a third route to Mount Abu by the village of Anadra, but it is very narrow and steep, and country carts cannot pass over it. Abu Road is an instance of the rise of a township forming a railway station and the trade centre of the surrounding territory. The passenger traffic has also been growing on account of its being the terminal point of two important routes,—one to Mount Abu and the other to Mount Arasuron, which is the famous temple of Amba Bhowani. At Abu Road the tourist prepares for his ascent to Mount Abu, a distance of 17 miles. The means of conveyance to the hill are horses, ponies, jinrikshaws, or rikshaws as they are called, and bullock-carts for luggage and servants ; all supplied at fixed rates by the contractor at Kharedi. No tongas, shigrams, phaetans or broughams are to be had, the roads up the hill not being wide enough for the purpose. For about four miles the road is plain enough. At about the fifth mile the ascent commences over one of the spurs. Our path lay winding like a thread round the hill-side, at one time rising and then sinking to its former level. Then followed another ascent. We felt ourselves moving in another world, silence reigning all round and but few persons meeting on the road. As we went along, hills after hills rose in succession before us, presenting a sombre and barren appearance. The slopes of many of the hills in the vicinity of the Abu Road station were at one time covered with dense jungles containing varieties of trees and bamboo forest; but the railway demand for sleepers and the increasing need for wood fuel have resulted in the destruction of these forests, not far from the base of the hill range. This denudation of the hills seemed to have a marked effect on the valleys between them. The perennial springs which fed the little sparkling rills and streams that formerly flowed in the valleys, have become extinguished. Attempts are being made by the Sirohi Durbar, under the advice of Colonel Powlett, Agent for the Western Rajputana States and of the able Dewan of the State, Mr. Melapchand Anandji, to re-afforest the hill by providing for a due preservation of the saplings of trees from the ravages of cattle. As we went up, however, the natural landscape showed itself to better advantage. The crests of some of the cliffs seemed to assume weird and phantastic shapes bearing striking resemblances to animals, such as a lion, an elephant, or a hawk. Further on, about the tenth or the eleventh mile, we reached what looked like circular terraces over-topping one another. Standing on the topmost of them, one could realize vividly the description by Colonel Todd, of the romantic scenery around. At last the wafting of cool breezes warned us that we were near the table-land of Mount Abu, and a few hours brought us to the sanitarium. This table-land is comprise in a wide basin extending over two or three miles, unded on all sides by hills, with slopes running the plains below. There are good wide roads ng to the civil station, with a bazaar well laid with bridle-paths to the Gaomukh, Vasistha i's seat, to Dailwada, Achalghad, and Guru Shi- r or the Saint's Pinnacle, so called from there g on the cliff of the hill, which is the highest ence in the north of Mount Abu, the footprints ura Duttatraya.

he Nukki Talao on Mount Abu is a large and tiful lake, being about half a mile long and a rter of a mile broad. It seems to have been formed natural way out of the gorges of the surrounding s, on the tops of which are erected bungalows for opean officers. The lake presents a most pictur- us scenery. There are also wells on the hill which ply drinking water, of good quality, to the resi- its. Their supply, however, exhausts during the season. On the south side of Mount Abu, and y hundred feet below the crest of one of its ks, lie Gaomukh and the shrine of Vasistha ni. The ascent to the crest of the hill y a bridle-path, over which you can ride on horse- k till you reach the summit. On this summit, ich is about three miles from the civil station, you a charming view of the distant Aravalis and of the kly-wooded slopes below. Silence and solitude, ich reign all round, make a deep impression upon n. Immediately in front of you lies the abyss, rough which you have to descend to reach Gaomukh and Vasistha Muni's shrine, by ans of a rough and rugged flight of steps. One ch step missed sends you to Yamloka—that to perdition. The steps are said to be 700 number. The ascent and descent are both ublesome and fatiguing, as we found to our cost.

About a mile from the Nakki Talao is situated Dailwada, one of the thirteen villages on Mount Abu. It o called from its being the "Deval-wad," literally, the region or group of temples." The name sug- sts that there must have been a larger number of mples, Brahmanical or Jain, at or near Dailwada, an are to be met with at the present day, though rtainly not so numerous as at Palitana or Girnar. seems to be a characteristic of the Jain method of mple-building more than that of the Brahmans, to ve "cities of temples." Thus the Satrunjaya ill, near Palitana, is little more than a "city temples." You see nothing but clusters of tem- les on every available nook and corner of the ill; and so at Girnar, though perhaps in a lesser gree. At Dailwada, however, there are only five ain temples to be seen at the present day. This ancity in number is, perhaps, due to the fact that bu is more distant and less accessible than Palitana r Girnar. The number of Jain pilgrims going annual- to Mount Abu is from the same cause very much aller than that to Palitana or Girnar. The five mples at Dailwada are, however, as Fergusson says, "the pride and boast of the hill." It is true that hen looked at from a distance they present no strik- g features about them, either in respect of size or xternal appearance. It is only when you examine the interior parts that you are struck with the elaborate and finished artistic skill attained by the Hindus of the time. Four out of the five temples lie in a group on the left-hand side of the bridle-path leading to Uria and Achalghad, while the fifth temple is on the right-hand side of the path. Two out of these four temples belong to a comparatively modern period, but the remaining two, erected in honour of Vrishabhdeva and Neminath, are those in which, according to Kinloch Forbes, "an elaboration almost incredible, and a finish worthy the hand of a Cellini, seem to express the founders' steadfast refusal to believe in Mlech invaders or iconoclastic destroyers as other than the horrid phantoms of a disturbing dream. Even at the present day, the architectural beauties of the two temples rivet the attention and excite the admiration of tourists and antiquarians. In good weather, when the hill station is filled with visitors, hardly a day passes without the temple being visited by European ladies and gentlemen. Of the two temples, that consecrated to Vrishabhdeva, is the older. It was built by Vimal Shah, a Jain merchant of Anhilwad in A.D. 1030. Of the architecture of this temple, Colonel Tod says: "Beyond controversy this is the most superb of all the temples of India, and there is not an edifice besides the Taj Mahal, that can approach to it. The pen is incompetent to describe the exuberant beauties of this proud monument of the Jains raised by one of the richest of their votaries (by whose name, and not by that of the pontiff enshrined within, it is designated), and which continues to attract pilgrims from every region of India." The general opinion, however, is that the more modern of the two, namely, that dedicated to Neminath and built by the two brothers, Vastupal and opinion. Fergusson, however, thinks differently: "Were twenty persons," says he, "asked which of the two temples were the most beautiful, a large majority would, I think, give their vote in favour of the more modern one, which is rich and exuberant in ornament to an extent not easily conceived by one not familiar with the usual forms of Hindu architecture. The difference between the two is much the same that exists between the Choir of the Westminster Abbey and Henry the Seventh's Chapel that stands behind it. I prefer infinitely the former, but I believe that nine-tenths of those that go over the building prefer the latter." In justice, however, to the elaborate and exuberant carving of the temple of Vastupal and Tejpal, Fergusson observes: "No time and no pains would ever have enabled me to transfer to paper the lace-like delicacy of the fairy forms into which the patient chisel of the Hindu has carved the white marble of which it is composed." No doubt, a glance at the two temples will show that that built by Vimal Shah is the older. An inscription recording a repair of the temple executed in the Samvat year 1379 (A. C. 1323), gives the date of the building of the temple as the Samvat year 1088 (A. C. 1032). Before the year 1032 it appears there existed no other Jain temple on Mount Abu. Vimal Shah's temple may, therefore, be taken as the oldest Jain temple on the hill. The tradition still current at Dailwada is that the spot on which the temple stands was occupied by the shrines of Shiva and Vishnu. The Brahman priests of these temples objected to have in their neighbourhood temples dedicated to a hostile faith. But Vimal Shah and the other wealthy merchants of Antilwad having conceived a special liking for the spot, were determined to have it at any cost. They accordingly offered to cover with silver coin as much ground as they wanted. This temptation was too much for the Pramar Prince, named Dharaburz, lord of Mount Abu, and he yielded to the sale of the spot in exchange for several lakhs of coin. Vimal Shah's temple is said to have cost eighteen crores and fifteen lakhs of *dams*. Both the temples are built of white marble of superior quality. As no quarries of white marble are to be met with on Mount Abu, it is thought that the marble required for the temples was brought from the quarries at Jari Wao in the wild hilly tract called Bhakhar, which forms part of the Aravali range to the south-east of Abu, and not far from the noted shrine of Amba Bhowani. Supposing this was correct and that the marble was brought from the Bhakhar hill, it is a puzzle to know by what road on Mount Abu was the immense quantity of material required for the temples transported from the Bhakhar hill to Dailwada. A local tradition says that a cart-road was built for the express purpose of bringing up the marble, but if so, there must be some trace of that cart-road. No such trace, however, is to be found at the present day, and as a writer in the *Rajputana Gazetteer* suggests, "considering the time, trouble, and expense incurred in the construction of a road up the Rukhi Kishen Valley (the most favourable line) by our engineer officers, it is difficult to conceive how a cart-road could have been made at the time the temples were built." However, the fact remains that the temples exist as gems of Indian art workmanship and as monuments of the golden age of Jain architecture. They testify to the immense wealth and the great religious zeal of the famous bankers of Guzerat in the eleventh century of the Christian era.

(*To be concluded.*)

CONCERT AT AJMERE.

In aid of the funds of the Roman Catholic Church of this station, writes a correspondent, a concert was given at the Railway Institute on Saturday last. Ajmere, assisted by the neighbouring military station of Nussirabad, is rich in musical talent just now, of which we are glad to observe there is a keen appreciation. To a full house representing all classes of the community, from the Commissioner downwards, Mrs. French Mullen, Miss Birdie Priestley, Mrs. Mushet, Mrs. Conder, Messrs. Dunlop, Tabbs, Chatterton, Aitken and Moore and others, warbled very sweetly. All did well and it may be invidious to particularise, but Miss Priestley's song "When the tide comes in," was grandly rendered, deservedly securing her an encore. Mr. Chatterton's "Charge of the Light Brigade" and Mr. Dunlop's inimitably funny comic songs were the hits of the night. The whole of the arrangements were in the hands of our excellent Civil Surgeon and his wife (Dr. and Mrs. French Mullens) and they are to be congratulated on the artistic and financial success of the entertainment. The funds of the church are, we understand, the better for it, to the extent of some Rs. 350.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The fiftieth report of the court of directors presented to the ordinary half yearly general meeting of shareholders held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday last, was as follows:—

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June 1890.

The net profits for that period, including $141,310·47 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to $1,249,943.81, of which after taking out remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation $1,239,943.81.

From this sum, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings per share which at 4-6 will absorb $400,000, and a bonus of one pound per share which will absorb $266,666.67.

The difference in exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 3-4⅜, the rate of the day, amounts to $224,974·20.

They recommend transferring $200,000 to the credit of reserve fund, which with instalments of premium on new shares $682,127·20, will then stand at $5,482,127·20.

The balance $148,302·94 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

Directors.—Mr. B. Layton and Mr. W. G. Brodie have resigned. The directors invite Mr. A. McConachie to join the board, which appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. Fullarton Henderson.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Chairman.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
30th June, 1890.

Liabilities.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Paid-up Capital	7,500,000.00	
Instalment received on account of 1st Call on New Shares	438,010.42	
Instalment received on account of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Calls on New Shares	230,052.08	8,168,062.50
Reserve Fund	4,600,000.00	
Instalments of Premium received on New Shares as above	682,127.20	5,282,127.20
Marine Insurance Account		250,000.00
Notes in Circulation	6,478,448.68	
Deposits	93,101,200.47	99,579,649.15
Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments		19,778,786.43
Profit and Loss Account		1,249,943.81
		134,308,569.09

Assets.		Dollars.
Cash		18,914,358.30
Investments, viz:— £100,000 2½ p. ct. Consols. £150,000 3 p. ct. Indian Govt. Sterling Loan The above lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve. dlrs. 1,425,000 00 Rs. 5,000,000 Indian 4 per cent. Government Loan	2,195,945.94	3,620,945.94
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits		63,880,523.06
Bills Receivable		46,855,982.20
Bank Premises		930,254.63
Dead Stock		106,504.96
		134,308,569.09

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
30th June 1890.

Dr.		Dollars.
To amount's written of:— Remuneration to directors		10,000.00
To dividend account.— £1 10 per share on 60,000 shares=£90,000 at 4-6	dol.400,000.00	
Bonus of £1 per share on 60,000 Shares =£60,000 at 4-6	266,666.67	666,666.67
To dividend adjustment account.— Difference in exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 3-4⅜, the current rate of the day		224,974.20
To Reserve Fund		200,000.00
To Balance carried forward to next half-year		148,302.94
		Dols. 1,249,943.81
Cr.		Dollars.
By Balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1889		141,310.47
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1890, after deducting all expenses and interest paid and due		1,108,633.34
		Dols. 1,249,943.81

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance on 30th June, 1890	dols. 5,482,127.20
	Dols. 5,482,127.20
By Balance on 31st December, 1889	4,600,000.00
By Instalments of premium received on New [illegible]	[illegible]
	Dols. 5,482,127.20

T. Jackson, Chief Manager.
A. W. Maitland, Chief Accountant.
H. L. Dalrymple,
St. C. Michaelsen, } Directors.
T. E. Davies,

We have compared the above statement with the books, vouchers and securities at the Head Office, and with the returns from the various branches and agencies and have found the same to be correct.

P. Ryrie,
F. Henderson, } Auditors.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1890.

THE COMING CENSUS AND SOCIAL REFORM STATISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your note in to-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, regarding the information to be obtained at the next Census in connection with the marriage customs of the Hindoos, will you kindly permit me to state that the prayer as to the addition in the Census schedule of columns to show ages at the time of marriage, and the ages of widows at the time of the death of their husbands, and the practice of widow-remarriage, has not been complied with, the reason, or one of the reasons, being, as I understand from the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, that the schedule form is now being printed, and any suggestion as to its alteration is late. What will be given in the Census reports (of the Bombay Presidency at all events), in addition to the tables printed in the *Gazette of India*, dated 5th July last, are two statements showing the civil condition (that is whether married, single, or widowed) of males and females of each caste and subdivision of caste of Hindoos of the following age-periods, viz., 0-9, 10-14, 15-39, 40 and over, and all ages; and an endeavour will be made to distinguish therein the castes which permit remarriage of widows from those which prohibit it.—Yours, &c.,

R. G. TALWALKAR.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel W. C. Hood, commanding 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, and Colonel G. D. Wahab, commanding 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay on the 29th and 24th September next respectively, and have been permitted to proceed home on or after those dates.

Captain A. J. W. Allen, East Kent Regiment, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Major C. Egan, Remount Agent, 60 days' privilege leave. Lieutenant C. Rattray, 12th Bengal Infantry, to Calcutta, for three months to study the language. Captain G. S. Goldsmid, 40th Bengal Infantry, to England for one year on medical certificate. Lieutenant F. H. B. Commeline, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to Naini Tal from 30th August to October on private affairs. The leave granted to the undermentioned officers has been extended to the dates noted:—Lieutenant F. S. Marquis, South West Borderers, to 10th December 1890. Captain G. S. C. Swinton, Highland Light Infantry, to 17th November 1890. Lieutenant J. A. Bell-Smyth, 1st Dragoon Guards, 21st October 1890.

"Dove dinners," which have been referred to by a writer in *Woman* as a purely American institution, have been discovered by a correspondent of that journal to be nothing after all but "spinster dinners" under a new name. As "spinster dinners" they have long been well known to the initiated on this side of the Atlantic. "Spinster dinners," we learn, represent a natural reaction against the huge conventional dinner and the endless worry and fatigue of it all; but evidently they mean something more than this. Eight is the orthodox number, and no married ladies apply, though now and then "a ci-devant spin." pleads, on her return from the honeymoon, "You'll always let *me* come, won't you?" But we gather that this appeal is of no avail. The idiosyncrasies of the sex, we are assured, come out strongly over these Attic repasts. Little or no wine is consumed, nor is champagne—though vulgarly supposed to be "the ladies' drink"—in favour. It is noted also that ices are more popular than the savouries of a bachelor's dinner—how this correspondent can know anything about bachelors' dinners is not clear—and that the dessert is always eaten, and "not looked at only."

INTEMPERANCE AND INSANITY.

An "Old Oxonian," in the *Provincial Medical Journal*, writes:—No vice is so dreadful as intemperance, none does greater moral and physical injury, none is more prevalent in every town and village. It is the only vice which affects all classes, and finds its unhappy victims among young and old, women as well as men. Intemperance is a form of insanity, and there is no use denying it, and an intoxicated man is, for the time being, morally irresponsible. The poison has slowly but surely deprived him of the power of thinking and acting with judgment, and when actually intoxicated, a man of excitable temper is capable of any crime, and should scarcely be held responsible for the misery he inflicts on others, nor for the outrages of which he is guilty. The confirmed drinker is one stage further advanced; and, instead of being occasionally unable to control himself, he is always insane, and on his forehead the seal of madness is impressed. The occasional drunkard may sometimes—the confirmed inebriate can never—be regarded as retaining the power of acting and reasoning sensibly. The former, as soon as he is sober, deserves, and should receive, condign punishment—not for the mischief done during his fit of temporary madness, but for wilfully destroying his moral responsibility, and making himself a terror to his neighbours. The latter, on the other hand, must be treated as a confirmed criminal, convicted of a repetition of serious offences against society. But he is a source of evil, and capable of injuring others; and it would only be right to himself, as far as he is concerned, and just to the community, to remove him from the temptations which he lacks the power to resist, and lock him up in an asylum, where he would have the chance of being reformed. Medical men of the highest standing state, from long experience, that not five confirmed drunkards in a hundred can be reclaimed and cured, whatever the care and skill given to the treatment. By inebriate they mean a man who has been incessantly drinking for years, and so has destroyed his moral responsibility, and undermined his self-control, so that the sight and smell of stimulants make him forget every good resolve. As long as he can resolutely pass the open door of the public-house, or remove a glass of wine from his lips without tasting it—so long, that is, as he can restrain his appetite and be abstemious, though only for a day—he cannot be called a confirmed drunkard, although he may be seriously injuring himself by excess, and may frequently be intoxicated.

Not so very long ago I always felt indignant when I heard intemperance called a disease: it seemed to me to imply that the drunkard was regarded with too much levity, and that the danger would arise of drunkenness being commiserated rather than condemned. A friend tells me that an inebriate in his neighbourhood, having heard of the new theory, has been encouraged to drink with redoubled persistency, urging in extenuation of his conduct that he is the victim of a disease, not of a vice. This is a danger which medical practitioners must not overlook; and the excuse that intemperance is a disease must not be allowed in all cases—nor, indeed, in any case, unless the particular circumstances show the plea to be well founded. At the same time, the conviction is gaining strength that whatever inebrity may be at its commencement, it certainly develops—sometimes rapidly, sometimes slowly—into a disease wholly beyond the unhappy sufferer's control, and then it becomes a terrible disease. The steps by which the moderate man descends are only too easy. Strict moderation is in many cases followed by occasional excess; one stage more, and he is sometimes seen intoxicated; a little later, and he is an habitual drunkard. Still he can at first control himself by a strong effort. This power soon deserts him, and he becomes an irresponsible inebriate, possessed by an uncontrollable craving for the poisonous liquid; to obtain it he sacrifices wife and family, position and friends, even his own body and soul! In the meantime, he becomes poor, miserable, and neglected. But he does not repent. Madness and disease claim him, and tighten their hold till they drag him to a premature grave. In Great Britain and Ireland it is said that from thirty to seventy thousand persons directly or indirectly every year sink into the drunkard's grave—victims of a sensual, ruinous, and degrading appetite. Let us take the smaller estimate; it is large enough to fill one with horror. This fearful termination of a long career of vicious indulgence is only the grand climax; years of reckless intemperance generally precede it. Probably it would be within the mark to allow that eight years on the average, intervene between the formation of the habit of drinking to excess, and its appalling termination in death. Therefore, there are at least 560,000 drunkards in this country at this moment, who [illegible] calculation of his which I saw a year ago, however, in a figure at a round million. In addition, there are, perhaps, as many persons who occasionally drink to excess; Dr. Ridge also estimates the number of these at another million. Many of them eventually swell the ranks of that degraded class from which they would now turn with loathing.

My attention has of late been drawn to a pitiable case, that of the son of a well-known clergyman, whom I placed in a house in the neighbourhood where I reside. As this man caused me extreme annoyance, I could not help watching him with great care. This inebriate had sacrificed to his vice all that makes life most precious: he was cast off by his relatives, and literally regarded (and with perfect justice) with loathing by them all. His mother's sad death a few months ago made no impression on him, or, at any rate, only for a few days: and he then went off drinking for three weeks. He looked healthy, strong and well, and seemed not to have any appearance of the drunkard about him, though he had been intemperate fully a dozen years. As for self-control, he appeared to me to have it unimpaired; but as far as I could judge, he revelled in the horrible delight of drinking. He was a confirmed villain, without one redeeming trait. When he chose, he could do without drink for days, though he would deliberately begin to drink just when he chose to do so. Without any moral sense, or good feeling, or principle, he seemed much to resemble an animal. He used to boast that if he chose to drink he would defy anyone to control him. That was, unfortunately, only too true. On the other hand, he could abstain altogether, or leave off just when he liked, after one glass, or five, or ten. What would Dr. Norman Kerr call such a case as this? Hardly disease, certainly not insanity; and yet even I, though I loathed the fellow, could not feel sure that he was thoroughly responsible at all times for his conduct. We doctors are never tired of talking of our own benevolence and self-sacrifice. Well, I do not call on the profession to sign the pledge, and betake itself to the temperance platform; but surely a larger proportion of us might show by our exhortations, and in our personal practice, that we thoroughly understand what a disastrous thing intemperance is.

HOW THE CZAR READS THE NEWS.

At present the Czar eschews all Russian newspapers; their pæans and their lamentations never reach his ears. Among the many departments of the Ministry of the Interior there is one (the *Telegraph* says) called the "Department of his Majesty's Journal," which is charged with preparing day by day a carefully worded *resume* of some mild articles and items of intelligence meant for the Emperor's eye. A *tchinovnik* of the Censure rises from his bed in the gray of the early morning and hurries off to the department, where advance-sheets of the journals come in damp from the press. These he reads over, marking with red pencil all the passages the interest of which is not marred by injudiciousness. There are certain events as well as numerous words and phrases which a Russian Emperor, like a certain French King, must never be allowed to hear. "Feu le roi d'Espagne!" (the late King of Spain). "What does *feu* mean?" asked a French King once indignantly. "Oh, it is a title, your Majesty, taken by the King of Spain after the lapse of a certain time." The marked passage are then cut out, pasted together on sheets, and handed over to the director of the department, who, after carefully considering, and if needs be curtailing them, signifies his approval. The extracts are then copied caligraphically on the finest description of paper, forty or fifty words to the page, and the journal in this state is given to the Minister of the Interior or his adjunct. If this dignitary is satisfied it is passed on to the General-in-Waiting, who deposits it on his Majesty's table about four o'clock the following day. The news that slowly dribbles through this official filter is seldom of a nature to discompose the feelings of the Czar or disturb his sleep.

In spite of the complaints of disappointing emigrants, useful persons are still in great request in Canada if the reports of responsible official personages can be trusted. The Government Immigration Agent at Toronto states that the demand for agricultural labourers during the season has been greatly in excess of the supply. Farmers both write and come from all parts of the country to obtain the help they stand in need of, and in many cases fail to find it. Wages range meanwhile from three pounds and four pounds eight a month for the summer season. The supply of domestic servants also continue, we are told, to be greatly below the requirements of the country.

A LECTURE IN DEFENCE OF LECTURES.

Professor Max Muller delivered the inaugural address at the opening of the University Extension Lectures, at Oxford. In spite of the popularity of the Extension Lectures there are some who hold that lectures are a mere survival of the Middle Ages, and that books and books alone are sufficient to the intellectual needs of the present day. It is against such attacks that Professor Max Muller has defended lecturing. Some extracts from his address follow:—

Having commented upon the inordinate length of lectures—which ought not to last more than three-quarters of an hour—Professor Max Muller went on to discuss audiences.

Our audiences are generally too large, or, I should rather say, they are too mixed. This is a very serious drawback, particularly from the lecturer's point of view. If we aim at one target we may possibly hit it; if we have to aim at two or three or four, we are almost sure to miss them all. Here also I speak feelingly. It might be supposed that, in a university which is protected by a matriculation examination, this difficulty did not exist. But it does exist. We have in Oxford the ablest and best-taught young men, who need not fear comparison with the first-class men of any other country. But we have also a very large number of students to whom real academic teaching can be of no use whatever. I shall give you one instance of what happened to me—not at Oxford, for one ought not to tell tales out of school—but at the Royal Institution in London. The audience there is certainly the most enlightened, the most brilliant, the most learned and critical audience one has to face anywhere in the world—but it is mixed. Years ago when it was still necessary to prove that Hebrew was not the primitive language of all mankind, I had devoted a whole lecture to showing the impossibility of this opinion. I explained how it arose, and I placed before my audience a complete genealogical tree of the Aryan and Semitic languages, where everybody could see with his own eyes the place which Hebrew really holds in the historical pedigree of human speech. After the lecture was over one of my audience came up to me to shake hands and thank me for having shown so clearly how all languages, including Sanskrit and English, were derived from Hebrew, the language spoken in Paradise by Adam and Eve.

Imagine my consternation! I well remember how I went to Faraday, who had listened to my lecture, and told him that after that it really was no use lecturing any more. He smiled, and with a twinkle in his dark eyes, he said: "You need not complain. I have been lecturing in this Institution for many years, and over and over again, after I have explained and shown before their very eyes how water consists of hydrogen and oxygen, some stately dowager will march up to me after the lecture and say in a confidential whisper, 'Now, Mr. Faraday, you don't really mean to say that this water here in your tumbler is nothing but hydrogen and oxygen?' Go on lecturing," he said, "something will always stick." I believe Faraday was right. Something will always stick, and light will sometimes spring from the very densest confusion of thought in which a pupil leaves the lecture-room.

It has been said that, when there is a really good book, it is better to read that book than to attend a course of lectures. This sounds very plausible, no doubt. The best books on any subject must contain more valuable and more trustworthy information than can possibly be claimed by each of the ninety-nine professors who lecture on the same subject. But supposing that there is such a best book—one of those mythical Hundred Best Books of which we have heard so much of late—that book may be a monument of industry, a teacher, his voice appeals more powerfully to our imagination than a silent page. No italics, no signs of exclamation, can equal in impressiveness the natural emphasis of conviction that issues at times, like an electric current, from the voice of a teacher, or even of the most unimpassioned preacher.

And as to our annual gatherings here at Oxford, though they have been called mere picnics, we know that they are more than that, and that they have borne good fruit. They are no doubt intended as a mixture of what is sweet and what is useful. A fortnight or a month spent at Oxford at the best time of the year is certainly delightful, and it is meant to be so. But I believe it is also a lesson, and it may be a very important lesson. The mere sight of our venerable and beautiful University, so full of historical memories, wherever you look, must leave on those who come to visit us an impression of reverence for what is old and of sympathy for what is young. Ruins are very eloquent, but Oxford is not all ruins. You all know the story of the young American lady who was lost in admiration in the cloisters of Magdalen College. Suddenly a window was opened, and a young man looked out. "Oh, my!" she exclaimed, "are these ruins inhabited?" Yes, they are inhabited; these old ruins of ours are full of young life. I re- [illegible] he also was lost in admiration of our ruins. "Gentlemen," he said, when he left us, "Oxford is a wonderful place; everything old in it is young, everything young is old." In these few words you have the whole secret of the political and social life of England—reverence for the past, faith in the future. And here is a lesson which Oxford can teach and does teach without any lecturer and without any book.

INCREASE OF BETTING IN FRANCE.

M. Albert Wolff, in the *Figaro*, points, with great ability, to all the evil effects that mutual betting has already had, and foresees the thorough demoralisation of the French lower classes through it. He knows very well that it is impossible to prevent people from risking their money on horses or cards, but he points out that, instead of being checked as far as possible, gambling on races is, in reality, not only placed within the reach of almost everyone in France, but also receives official sanction and encouragement by its regulation by Government and by the 2 per cent. levied on all stakes for the benefit of the poor. Within the last year this 2 per cent. has amounted to several millions of francs, which, in accordance with the decree, have been placed in the hands of the Minister of the Interior. Up to the present time the Minister has had absolute control of the fund, and is, by his political opponents, accused of using it for political purposes. He has, they say, employed a portion of it in subventions to charitable institutions in towns where he imagined such gifts would further the political interest of the Government. It appears that the Minister promised that two-thirds of the money derived from the mutual betting should go to the poor of Paris, and as M. Constans failed to hand over that sum the Municipal Council were thinking of taking legal proceedings to compel him to do so. When the mutual betting was recently discussed in the Chamber, M. Constans, in reply to an interpellation, declared that he found the responsibility of having to dispose of so many millions too great, especially as there was absolutely no Parliamentary control over the money. The Chamber was asked to decide what, for the future, should be done with the *parimutuel* fund, which had grown to infinitely larger proportions than was ever anticipated when created by M. Goblets' decree two years ago. The deputies did not care to decide the matter off hand, so the three or four million francs of which it is composed are to be allowed to go on accumulating at the rate of half a million or more a month. During one month of the present year the 2 per cent. on the stakes amounted to over a million of francs.

MARRYING FOR LOVE.

A point was sought to be made of the allegation that Lady Dunlo had married her husband rather for the sake of a title than because she had been in love with him. But what if she had? asks *Truth*. I wonder how many of the fashionable marriages during a season are the result of love on the part of the bride? I am understating it when I say that either money or a title is the motive-cause in half of them. I am no great believer in love-marriages. A lad sees a girl; they fall in love with each other—that is to say, they subordinate all other considerations to a fancy that they would like to live together for the rest of their lives. On this they marry. Sometimes this turns out well, sometimes it does not; it is a pure chance. As a rule, friendship is a good deal more lasting than love, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that love is more lasting than the state of mind which is called "fallen in love." The other day I was asking a lady who had made a love marriage to tell me all about it. She said:—"The first time that I saw him I was on horseback, and he was introduced to me in the Park. I thought that he was a nice-looking boy, that was all. A few days afterwards he took me in to dinner. When he looked at me—well, you can't describe it—I felt odd. All through dinner we talked, and I seemed to like him more and more as the dinner went on. After this I met him at parties, and somehow we were always thrown together. Soon I took to thinking about him when he was not with me, and hoping that I should see him. Then I could think of no one else, and I was always longing for him to be near me. I wondered whether he really liked me. At last, one day, he said he did, and we were married." "And now?" I asked. "Well, I'm still very fond of him, but you know, idols don't do to live with, the paint wears off. We shall always be very good friends, but what's called being in love doesn't last for ever."

TWO VIEWS OF HYPNOTISM.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree, asks the *Observer*? For it appears that on the subject of hypnotism their opinions differ very widely. Dr. Norman Kerr, who opened the discussion at a meeting of the British Medical Association, denounced hypnotism and all its works in no measured terms, and strongly deprecated any attempt on the part of the medical profession to investigate and experiment in it, and so lend their countenance to a pernicious and dangerous practice. According to Dr. Kerr the number of people who are sensitive and subject to mesmeric influence is so small that as a therapeutic agent in disease it could be but rarely used, and that in the cases where it was used the remedy would be even worse than the disease itself. Hypnotism, according to his ideas, is merely a distorted cerebral state which, having been induced upon the patient, may cause him to forget pain for the time being without touching the cause of pain at all. Such a state being prolonged or often repeated reduces a patient to the nerveless, boneless condition of a jelly fish, and establishes a most dangerous relation in point of will between the hypnotiser and the hypnotised. Its ulterior result would most likely be to land its patient in a lunatic asylum. If this is so—and certainly Dr. Norman Kerr seems to have the best evidence on his side—one would feel inclined to endorse his statement that he would rather see a man a drunkard than cured by hypnotism. But it would appear that so far are some of his fellow doctors from supporting him that one of them, with that polite candour which one colleague not unfrequently uses towards another, characterised this statement as "not only injurious, but positively wicked." Whence we must suppose Dr. Kingsbury to believe that it is the pious duty of a doctor to cure the disease of the moment at all costs or hazards; to exchange an attack of gout, for instance, for complete paralysis; or to cure a headache by amputation of the part affected. So far as experiments have gone as yet it has been proved more or less clearly that only a certain nervous and excitable class of people are susceptible to hypnotism, and that in their case every subjection on their part to its influences render them more nervous and excitable than before: aggravates, that is to say, the diseased condition of their mind. There is a natural tendency among such people to seek out and subject themselves to influences that increase their nervous excitement; and it is not hard to imagine that were the practise of mesmerism at all extended there would be an enormous increase of nervous brain diseases.

Everybody knows by this time what are the usual methods of throwing a man into a trance; the question is only what to do with him when he is there. Nor are the assertions of the professors of hypnotism as to the ease with which the operation may be performed at all helpful. On the contrary when they assert that a man may be "hypnotised by a latch-key" they are making a statement that is full of dangerous suggestion. In future the results of undue conviviality will be no longer ascribed to the "salmon." It is generally known that the most acute symptoms of that malady hardly ever display themselves until an attempt is made to find a latch-key and a keyhole to put it in; what, then, can be more simple and credible than for the poor sufferer to plead that he has been hypnotised by his own latch-key? Seriously, however, what can it matter whether the patient be hpynotised in one way or another? Or what is the use of advancing facts as to the possibility of hypnotising animals, as Dr. Kingsbury did. Every body knows that a hen can be hypnotised under certain conditions, and is willing to believe that an elephant might be hypnotised under similar conditions. Nor does anyone dispute the power of one man to hypnotise another. The question is not as to the possibility of throwing a man into a state of trance, but as to the utility of doing so, and the advisability of making any use of phenomena which are attended by such doubtful results. One can understand the attitude of Doctor Norman Kerr, who unhesitatingly condemns the whole practice of hypnotism, but his colleagues, who inveigh against the exercise of such powers by people whom they denounce as charlatans, and who apparently wish to have the monopoly of it for themselves are rather inconsistent. After all, there is only the difference of a degree, and that a medical degree, between them and the people whom they denounce; their position may make them more cautious in the exercise of hypnotism, but it will not make hypnotism itself any less a dangerous remedy.

SEA VOYAGES.

A correspondent writes to the *Lancet*:—"I am glad to see in an article saying so much in favour of sea voyages, but I think you have omitted one very important point—viz., the very great advantages of a [illegible] freedom from smoke, and especially the freedom from that most unpleasant oily smell of the engines; also the greater size of the cabins. I speak from experience of a voyage to Australia and back in sailing ships, from which I derived much benefit. I was lately in a steamship and was greatly surprised at the difference; go where I would on the ship I could never escape from that oily smell of the engines. The food on the sailing ship was very good indeed." Exigencies of space, writes the *Lancet*, forbade a comparison of the merits of sailing vessels and steamships in the article to which our correspondent refers. The point is, however, well worthy of attention, and the advantages of a sailing vessel enumerated above are real and important. A sailing vessel is usually cleaner, and quieter, and roomier (in proportion to the number of passengers) than a steamer, and on a long sea voyage the importance of cleanliness, quiet, and space can hardly be over-estimated. If no other considerations had weight, it would not be difficult to lay down the rule that for invalids a sailing vessel should always be preferred to a steamer. But the question is more complicated than our correspondent's letter would seem to indicate. A sailing vessel is open to the objections that the voyage is sometimes very prolonged and monotonous, that the detention in the hot and moisture-laden atmosphere of the Belt of Calms may extend to a week or a fortnight, and is a very trying time, and that few or no opportunities are afforded for touching at ports to obtain fresh vegetables, fruit, &c. Some animals, such as pigs and ducks, thrive well at sea, and their flesh remains agreeable and nutritious; but sheep and bullocks, not to mention chickens, turkeys, &c., nearly always show more or less deterioration in the quality of their meat after a few weeks at sea. Steamships with their ice chambers can surmount this disadvantage, but it is generally more or less felt on sailing ships, above all if the voyage is very prolonged. There is another point that must be kept in view in considering this question,—viz, that steamships are more and more driving sailing ships out of the trade, and that the choice among the former is very much wider than among the latter. We mention these facts in order that the *pros* and *cons* of the case may be kept before our readers, but we by no means wish to imply that steamships should generally, and as a matter of routine, have the preference over sailing vessels. Much will turn upon the patient's malady, and upon his general constitutional state and usual mode of life. For serious cases (when such can be prudently sent to sea at all) a sailing vessel always provided that reasonable comfort can be assured, will generally be preferable. Life on a steamship is too much like life in an hotel to suit such cases. Again, if the patient be specially desirous of perfect rest and quiet, a sailing vessel will best meet the case. On the other hand, if the case be one mainly requiring change and travel, if the patient likes company, and must have variety and amusement, and if he cannot be content without a very liberal and constantly varied dietary, then a first-class steamship will probably please him best. Some patients, again, want "to see the world", and take great delight in the various calls made at different ports. Such persons must remember that sailing vessels hardly call anywhere, and very commonly make the long voyage to the Antipodes in a single run. Probably a well appointed yacht affords the best type of what is most desirable for travellers by sea; and while such is only at the disposal of a very limited number of patients, it is possible that "invalid ships", which are now becoming a recognised institution, may be gradually approximated in some degree to this type.

A REMARKABLE OPERATION.

A remarkable surgical operation is reported from Portadown. Dr. Hadden was going his rounds in a wide district, the carriage being driven by the coachman. The doctor had performed an operation upon a patient, and was driving home, when he observed the coachman, who had been eating a piece of bread, fall forward in his seat. The doctor got up and examined the man and found he was choking. He had him removed to the roadside, and did everything to restore respiration, but failed. The coachman was then taken in a state of collapse into a house, and without a moment's delay the doctor performed the operation of tracheotomy, cutting open the windpipe and inserting in it a tube for the purpose of artificial breathing. By means of this the man's life was saved. Dr. Hadden then sent a messenger for Dr. Stewart to come with all the proper tubes for tracheotomy, but before the arrival of the latter gentleman the obstruction in the throat had worked its way down to the stomach, and Dr. Hadden was enabled to remove the tube which he had temporarily inserted and stitch up the wound. The coachman is progressing favourably, but is scarcely out of danger.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The report of Mr. Gisbert Kapp on the Lineff Electric Tramway has just been published, and is so favourable that we may expect an actual working line to be constructed. At present the system has only been shown experimentally at the depot of the West Metropolitan Tramways. The great advantage of the system is that the copper conductor, which conveys the electricity under the roadway, is entirely covered in and cannot be reached by water or the wheels of other vehicles upon the street.

It may well be asked how the electricity can be drawn from the conductor to supply the electric motor which propels the car. This is done by means of apowerful electro-magnet on the car. Along the upper surface of the copper-conductor lies a strip of iron, and when the car travels along the line the electro-magnet on board attracts the slip so as to raise it into contact with a second conductor above the copper one, and on the surface of the way. The iron strip thus establishes a kind of travelling connection between the hidden copper-conductor on which it lies, and the exposed one above. The current is drawn from the latter, which is divided into sections, by a wheel or brush contact on the car in the ordinary manner. The novelty is the use of magnetism to complete the circuit in the way described.

The peculiar "almond" eye of the Mongolian race, which is noticeable in the Japanese, has also been observed in some European peoples, among others the Welsh and the English. Professor Metschnikoff, of Odessa, has shown that it is common among South Russians, but a Tartar infusion might account for it there; and hence the recent observations of Dr. Richard Drews on young Bavarians have more scientific interest. Dr. Drews examined the faces of 2,473 young people of both sexes in Bavaria, and varying in age from one day to 25 years. He found that at least 6 per cent. of the newly-born exhibit the Mongolian eye, but the feature tends to disappear as the person advances in life. At the age of 25 only some 3 per cent. show it. The flat nose with wide and spreading nostrils parallel to the upper lip, and denominated the Australian type—as being very marked on the aboriginal Australians—is also common in Bavarian children, especially the newly-born, but this also tends to disappear in later life. Dr. Drews, who gives [illegible] statistics in the *Archiv fur Anthropologie*, [illegible] conclusion that both features are a tr[illegible] in the development of the European ty[illegible]

According to a reprinted paper by [illegible] Putnam which was read before the Peabody [illegible] of American Archæology and Ethnology, Camb[illegible] U.S., the American Indian tribes are in re[illegible] a mixed race, like the European populatio[illegible] and descend from several distinct stocks; for exampl[illegible] the small oval-headed palæolithic or old stone a[illegible] people, the dolichocephalic or long-headed Esquimaux, another dolichocephalic race to the south of the Esquimaux, and a brachycephalic or short-headed stem of the south-western States. To these four have to be added the Carib race of the West Indian islands and northern parts of South America. These diverse elements have in course of time amalgamated, one element predominating more or less in different regions.

Recent experiments of Dr. Edward Tatum on the physiological effects of the electric current have led him to infer that when continuous currents are used death is caused by a direct action on the substance of the heart. With alternating currents, that is to say, currents which see-saw in direction, death is due to an alteration of the nerves and the inhibitory mechanism of the heart. Such currents are more deadly than continuous currents of the same strength.

Mr. Carrington, an English astronomer, claimed to have discovered that the equatorial belt of the solar surface had a movement of rotation quicker than that of the polar zones. This has been doubted by a German astronomer; but of late a Sweedish observer, following a spectroscopic method suggested by Fizeau, has compared the relative velocities at different points of the surface, and finds that at the equator the speed is 1·90 kilometre per second, at the latitude of 45 degrees it is 1·19, and at 75 degrees it is 0·34 kilometre per second. These results confirm the observation of Mr. Carrington.

M. Plavinel, the French astronomer, has published an account of his observations on the partial eclipse of the sun on June 17 last. He installed himself at Canea, in Crete, where the eclipse was not central, and the annular phase lasted only three minutes, but the weather was clear, and he obtained five photographs of the eclipse, two of which represent the annular phase, that is to say the condition in which the shadow of the moon left a ring of sunlight around it. Some of these will enable correct measurements to be made. Plates of the spectra have also been taken, but they show no difference between the spectrum of the ring and the ordinary solar spectrum. This would seem to [illegible] the atmosphere of the moon, if there be one, had not altered the solar light which passed through it. Nevertheless, M. Plavinel thinks that the light of the ring had a greenish hue, and did not resemble solar light merely attenuated. The temperature fell during the eclipse from 33·4 deg. C. to 27·4 deg. C., and the stars were visible. His appartus was lodged in French Consulate at Kalepa, and the time was obtained by observations of the sun, and from an English man-of-war.

To represent the relief of the soil in maps, contour lines or curves of equal altitude, and shades of the same intensity for the same level, are employed. M. Eugene Guillemin has, however, introduced a new system on a map of France designed for the Ecole Polytechnique. The usual shading is preserved, and the contour lines are added, but the latter are traced in white on the side which is supposed to be illuminated, and in black on the side in shadow. The full value of the method of light and shade is thus brought out. Maps of Algeria and Tunis, of Alsace and Lorraine, have also been prepared according to this plan.

Strawberries have the reputation of ameliorating and even curing gout and rheumatism. The great chemist J. B. Dumas, was particularly fond of this fruit, and regarded it as an agreeable medicine. Berzelius, the Swedish chemist, also considered it an antidote to maladies of a gouty nature. As certain compounds of lithium have the like property, M. Mermet has recently analysed the strawberry, but even spectrum analysis has failed to detect the presence of lithium, except in certain cases, and in these a mere trace was observable. At the same time, and especially in the larger varieties, he discovered a considerable proportion of phosphates.

The Nijolinr is a steamer of 1,000 horse-power nominal, which has been built at Elsinore for service on the Great Belt in connection with the State railways of Denmark. She is constructed of steel, and is 135ft. long by 33ft. wide and 14½ft. deep. Three water tanks are provided to enable her to be sunk to the required depth, and her design is such that she will be able to break through the ice, should it form in winter across the Belt. She is also fitted with tackle for raising and lowering ice-boats.

According to the *Papier Zeitung*, a new process of etching has been brought out in Berlin. The design is drawn or photographed on a plate of zinc having an ordinary etching ground. The plate is then backed with asphalte and laid in a bath of diluted acid. An electric current from a dynamo is sent through the bath to the plate, which is rapidly eaten away by the acid except where it is protected by the varnish.

The gramophone of Mr. Emil Berliner, of Washington, U.S., is a variety of phonograph in which the vibrating plate or tympanum through the stylus attached records the vibrations of sound, not by digging vertically into the receiving surface, but by scoring it horizontally. A circular plate of zinc, covered with a thin layer of varnish, is the receiving surface or phonogram, not a cylinder of wax as in the Edison apparatus. The stylus actuated by the tympanum is not placed at right angles, but parallel to the varnished zinc, so that when it vibrates with the plate it scratches a wavy line along the revolving surface of the zinc. The latter when covered with the record is placed in an etching or acid bath, which eats the metal where the varnish has been ploughed away by the point of the stylus, and thus the record is bitten into the plate, which is then used to reproduce the sounds by a reverse process, as the wax phonogram reproduces the sounds in the phonograph. The instrument has recently been much improved.

Sea-air, according to M. Pierre Lesage, has the effect of thickening the leaves of plants and trees. Moreover, plants grown in salted soil produce thicker leaves. There is a notable increase in the number and size of the "palisade cells" in maritime vegetation as compared with that grown inland.

The upper course of the Irrawaddy, hitherto unknown, has been explored by Captain Barwick, of the Indian marine, in the paddle-steamer Path-finder. The river is well-known as far as Maingna, but above that it runs between mountains from 1,200 to 2,000 feet high, and forms a chain of rapids which the explorers found it difficult to ascend. After six days of steaming the vessel reached the confluence of the Mali Kah and Meh Kah branches. The main stream was here 500 yards wide and the Mali Kah trends north-east-wards, while the Meh Kah trends eastwards. Both of these branches were ascended for a few miles until the steamer was arrested by other rapids. The Kachins of this part had not seen Europeans before, but were quite friendly to the pioneers.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

SPORTING NOTES.

The entries for the Derby and Oaks of 1892, which have just been made, are considerably larger than those for next year, there being 265 for the former stake and 194 for the latter, as against 209 and 151 respectively. It must be remembered, however, that, as these races have been converted into Plates, with an elaborate arraugement of forfeits, it will be impossible, for nearly eighteen months to come, to form any opinion as to how they are likely to turn out from the sporting point of view. The managers of the Epsom meeting have long ago obtained an unenviable notoriety for their greed and miserable parsimony; but when once they were compelled to awake from their torpid fatuity, and revise the conditions of these stakes, it is a pity that they did not raise their value considerably, and especially as they might have safely done so without running any risk whatever of having a large deficiency to make good. I am disposed to think, moreover, that they would have done well to strike the Grand Prize out of their programme, or it might have been altered into a stake for three-year-olds and upwards, on the line of the Hardwicke at Ascot. The Derby is unquestionably injured by this race, under the present arrangements. This year, for example, St. Serf was struck out of the Derby in order that he might be kept fresh for the Grand Prize, and considering the muddling manner in which the former race was run, and having regard to the fact that the wretched Orwell obtained a place, it is quite likely that the Duke of Portland's horse would have won if he had started.

"Free trade in racing!" is the latest cry, and the spot to be experimentalised upon is Lingfield, near Bellagio, in Surrey. This fine course—which was once the property of Mr. Burr, but was purchased from him by Lord H. Paulet—has now been sold to Major Dalbiac, who intends to hold his first cross-country meeting in October, to add £1,500, to charge nothing for admission to the course, and to see whether the income from the stands will not be sufficient to permit the public to witness the sport free, gratis, for nothing. Ticket [illegible]hers and ramps will read the above with [illegible]ey will now be disgusted to learn that [illegible]tables will look after them.

[illegible] Rothschild is so pleased with the colt by [illegible] out of Secrecy, recently purchased from Mr. Sotham, that he has entered it in the Derby [illegible]ther races. Mr. Sotham, who has for years been [illegible]nected with Croydon race course, will share with [illegible]r. George Verrall and Captain Machell the managerial [illegible]ties of the Gatwick venture. The latter gentleman [illegible]ill probably take the Gatwick Club—for which there are already many applicants for membership—under his especial care.

I hear that Prince Francis of Teck is going to join the "Royals", who will shortly be quartered at York. The backbone of this regiment is Captain H. L. Webb, the quartermaster, a man who weighs many stone and who nevertheless is undefeated at all sports, says *Fashion and Sport*. He is a man of will who never said he "couldn't, or wouldn't, or didn't know how!" Captain Webb owns an historical horse called The Sphinx, well known with nearly every pack of hounds in England.

Had the Brighton Cup been run on a straight flat course we should have seen The Rejected the winner. Philomel was allowed to get away too far in the early part of the race, and as Mr. O'Neill's horse did not act down the hill as well as Mr. Abington expected, he waited to the top of the hill before he made his effort, and so well did his horse answer that had the race been a few strides further he must have won.

The Prince of Wales is to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson at Tanby Croft, near Hull, during Doncaster races, if he is able to return to England for "the Carnival of the North"; but it is very unlikely that he will find it possible to do so, as the meeting unluckily clashes with the German naval manœuvres in the Baltic, to which the Emperor William has specially invited him.

A weekly journal devoted to the interests of golf will appear on Friday, 19 September. Contributions have been promised by Mr. Horace Hutchinson, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. A. J. Balfour (Chief Secretary for Ireland), Professor Ray Lankester, Mr. P. M. Thornton, Mr. A. F. Macfie, Mr. H. C. Everard, and other well-known golfers. The paper will be called *Golf*.

"The L. C. C.," says "Harold [illegible]," in a contemporary, "are quite able to run their own affairs without any masculine assistance whatsoever, and that they feel this is evident from the fact that they do not ask or suggest masculine assistance." This is not a reference to the County Council, though that body has some old lady members. It is a piece of championship of the Ladies' Cycling Club.

Baron Hirsch appears to have a very smart filly in Rose du Barry. She is bred to win races, for Pursebearer was thought a good one when running, and Madame du Barry, her dam, I recollect, did me a good turn in the Manchester November Handicap. The Austrian Baron has spent a fortune upon bloodstock, and thereby deserves success if he cannot command it.

While fishing in Lough Esk Lord Zetland in one day killed five salmon, and in addition a rare specimen of the *salmon ferox*. This fish, which weighed 7½lb, has been sent by the Lord-Lieutenant to Dublin to be stuffed. It is five years since the last fish of the species was caught in the lake, and the catch on that occasion weighed only 6lb.

George Dawson has been on a visit to the Duke of Portland's place at Welbeck Abbey to see the yearlings at the well-appointed and admirably-arranged thoroughbred paddocks at Hunciecroft, where part of the Duke of Portland's stock is located. The yearlings are an exceedingly good lot, including eight fillies and three colts.

In three weeks we shall have the football season on us once again, with the promise of a far busier time than has ever been the experience in the past. This applies more particularly to the Association game, which is becoming more strongly organised each successive winter.

According to everyone who is supposed to know, you know, The Deemster is a great certainty for the Astley Stakes at Lewes. I do not think the colt would have been beaten at Kempton-park by Fuse and Siphonia if Robinson had ridden with greater care which, no doubt, he will do on Friday.

It is now said that Donovan will be trained for his engagement in the Lancashire Plate of 12,000 sovs, which will be decided on 20 Sept. in which his weight is 10st 5lb—a crushing impost, it must be allowed, for a horse who has already given way in training.

We are informed, says Mr. John Corlett, on what we believe to be good authority, that the Duke of Portland has £1,000 on Memoir for the St. Leger, and only £200 on St. Serf. These bets were taken on the strength of the trial in April.

St. Serf and Memoir will be tried together shortly. The better stayer will run for the St. Leger, and the defeated one will be specially trained for the Lancashire Plate.

The desire to became a member of Lord's (M.C.C.) is as great as ever, and a person not a playing member, put down to-day, would stand little chance of coming up for election before 1910.

From a private letter a Karachi paper learns that the passengers by the *Branksome Hall*, on their last voyage home, had a very narrow escape of a disastrous collision. The correspondent, writing from Marseilles on the 31st ultimo, says:—

We landed yesterday evening and got to the hotel at 8-30. We had a lovely passage from Suez, but on the morning, after passing the Straits of Messina, we were nearly run into by an Italian steamer from Genoa to Palermo, with a number of deck passengers. I heard a fearful crying and yelling, and I rushed on deck and saw a steamer of about 1,000 to 1,200 tons running right into us at an acute angle. I at once went down and took my boy out of his bunk as he was, and by that time we were abreast of the other steamer. Our captain stopped and went full-speed astern and ported helm, which brought us round; the Italian steamer also sheered round. He came broadside on; it was the work of a few minutes, and I could have stepped into the Italian. The people kept yelling, and directly she moved off, we sent a boat after her; but she put her lights out, so that the boat came back. We went after her and caught her up and sent a boat after her again, when she gave her name and said she did not want any assistance. No damage to either ship was done beyond a stanchion on our ship bent. It was a very lucky and a very narrow escape, and I would not wish to be in another collision at sea. My boy was very brave and looked on quietly, only his hands got cold for a little. None of our people screamed or made a fuss, only the captain's voice being heard.

NOTICES.

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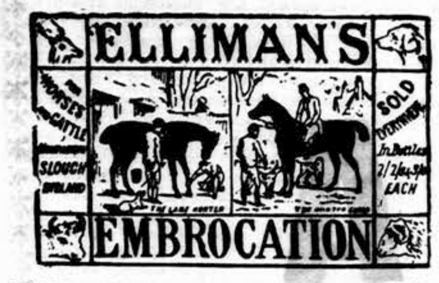

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FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. Rutland,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.

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Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.

Sir,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
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Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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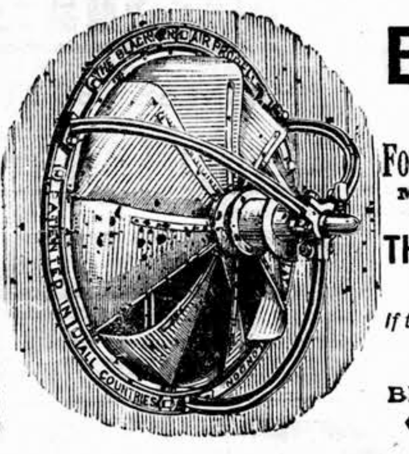

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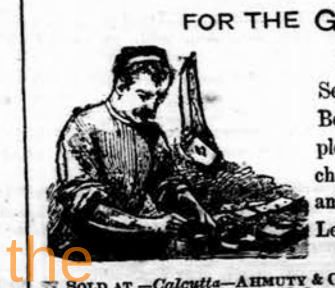

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